FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR, POLISH MINISTERS INTERVIEWED ON SHIELD-82

AU051508 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 82 p 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Nikolay Todorov's interview on 1 October 1982 with Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, and with Army Gen Florian Siwicki, acting minister of defense of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] Area of the exercises, 1 Oct -- Immediately after the end of the Shield-82 military exercises, Nikolay Todorov, special correspondent of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO addressed the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries with the request that they share their impressions and evaluate the role of the exercises in connection with the improvement of the combat skill, fraternity and unity of the troops of the joint armed forces.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, stated:

"I attentively followed the work and decisions of the commanders and staffs of the troops, the combat actions of the troops of ground forces, the air force and naval forces, as well as the work of the antiaircraft defense. All this once more confirms my conviction that the defense of socialism lies in strong and firm hands, that the fraternal spirit, the joint work of the joint armed forces and their operational coordination were at a very high level. My impression of the achievements of our Bulgarian hosts, the Bulgarian People's Army and those of our permanent example, the victorious Soviet Army, were particularly strong. They showed great skill and a prompt, efficient and accurate use of modern combat equipment. The participants in the Shield-82 exercises once more demonstrated to friends and enemies that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are doing everything within their power to guarantee peace. They are actively fighting for the limitation of armaments and for the further pursuit of detente. Our country is supporting the one-sided commitment of the USSR not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons, as well as other peaceful initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union. The USSR and the other fraternal countries are coordinating all these peace initiatives with their constant increase in vigilance and with their ability to defend themselves in order to foil any aggressive attempt by imperialism.

"At the end of my statement, I would like to express to our Bulgarian brothers in class and arms our sincere gratitude and admiration at the great successes they have achieved in recent years under the tested leadership of the BCP."

General of Armies Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, chief of the General Staff and acting ministers of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, stated: "The exercises of the fraternal armies under the codename Shield-82 proceeded under conditions of an international situation which is becoming increasingly exacerbated because of imperialism, particularly American imperialism. Ideological division, which has been increasing recently, is directed against the countries of our community and their armed forces. It is combined with the application of the methods of economic warfare. Our country, People's Poland, is a special example in this connection. As is known, the Polish soldier has resolutely stopped counterrevolution and has assumed the main burden of the defense and protection of our socialist state.

"The world can develop only under conditions of peace. Our parties are resolutely struggling for this peace, together with our governments and peoples. The forces of the Warsaw Pact are standing at the side of peace and have been doing so for almost 30 years. Each exercise of the Warsaw Pact fraternal armed forces make a new contributon to this struggle and produces new virtues. It increases the readiness to resist the aggression of the enemy and to consolidate peace.

"The Shield-82 exercises proceeded under the slogan: 'United in peace and combat to defend the cause of socialism,' as is known. Together with the operational-strategic significance of the exercises and the opportunities it offered for perfecting the actions of our commanders and staffs, the exercises also represented a difficult test -- a test of unprecedented value for men and for technical equipment -- and it created prerequisites for the exchange of experience in many fields of military theory and practice.

"The soldiers of our army had the opportunity to directly coordinate their actions and to make new personal friends as well as to consolidate comradeship among them. This also applies to party political work and to the activities of the youth organizations. We had the opportunity to become personally acquainted with the successes and talents of the industrious Bulgarian people in socialist construction. During the exercises, the Polish People's Army was represented by the soldiers of the naval airborne landing division. This division has great combat traditions and is famous in our country. It was trained on the fraternal Soviet territory and it distinguished itself in combat against the Hilterite fascists. It concluded its combat actions during the Berlin operation. Today this division is one of the outstanding units of the Polish People's Army.

"Our landing troops are proud of having participated in the Shield-82 exercises, of having made their patriotic and international contribution to the achievement of the goals of this very important joint initiative."

BELGRADE PAPER NOTES CONCLUSION OF EXERCISES

AU061128 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 2 October, page 2, carries a 300-word TANJUG report on the conclusion of the Shield-82 maneuvers in Bulgaria. It notes that the maneuvers ended with a large military parade in Burgas which was watched by the highest Bulgarian party and state leaders headed by Todor Zhivkov, by the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries, the heads of the military delegations of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia, and by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. It also reports the speech by Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, in which he "reiterated that these maneuvers 'were not directed against Bulgaria's neighbors, or against any other country.'"

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU061217 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 82

["The People's Socialist Republic of Albania follows a consistent, independent and principled foreign policy -- the Speech of Comrade Reis Malile, leader of the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 6 (ATA) -- On October 4, the leader of the delegation of the P.S.R. [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania at the 37th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, took the floor at the general debate which is going on at that session. He said:

Mr president, the objective analysis of the world events that have taken place since the last session of the General Assembly of the UN, shows that the present international situation is very tense and fraught with dangers for the people's freedom and world peace. The aggravation of this situation along with the grave economic, political and social crisis which has the capitalist and revisionist world in its grip, have increased the danger of war.

This situation is a direct result of the expansionist and neocolonialist policies pursued by the imperialist powers, in the first place, by the superpowers. Presently there is no area in the world which is not affected by, or subject to their predatory ambitions. Both superpowers continue obstinately their expansionist policy to establish world domination, a thing which is seen also in their non-stop race to create political and military superiority over one-another, to occupy new strategic positions. It is this aggressive policy and the rivalry between the superpowers which further complicate the situations and make them more tense and with dangerous consequences.

The efforts of U.S. imperialism to impose its dictate on various countries find their expression in the continuation by it of a much more aggressive foreign policy which relies ever more on military force. The same intensification of aggressiveness is also seen in the foreign policy of Soviet social-imperialism. What characterizes, presently, this policy is the all-round militarization of the country's life and the exercise of pressures and military force against other countries.

The Two Superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, Pursue the Policy of Oppression and Aggression

The U.S. interference in Iran and the stationing of their aggressive military forces in the Middle East, the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, the incitement of conflicts on the African Continent, the interventions in Latin America and Southeast Asia along with the political economic and military threats and blackmail to many countries by the two superpowers, all these go to show that they pursue a policy of oppression and aggression. There is no realm in international relations that one does not encounter their policy from the position of force. There is no armed conflict and hot-bed of tension that, in one way or another, the superpowers do not have a hand in. As never before they are arming their war machines by adding to their arsenals new sophisticated weapons. The propaganda fuss about disarmament by the superpowers is nothing else but a maneouver to cover up their frenzied arms race. Along with the arms race, they conduct arms trade which has become their biggest business for reaping fabulous profits and increasing the political and economic dependence of various countries on them.

In order to conceal their true aims and to deceive the peoples, the superpowers make a big demagogic fuss so as to present their actions as being in favour of safeguarding peace. To this end and related with various problems they have set up a number of commissions and mechanisms: from SALT to the "European security", from the "reduction of troops in Europe" to the "demilitarization of outer space". All this aims at creating the false impression that something is being done, that the key to peace lies in their initiatives and agreements. All this demagogy has also the aim to impose on the peoples the idea that they should not take any action, but they should yield to the big fatally.

The situation continues to be very tense and aggravated on the European Continent. The events which have occured there and around it indicate clearly that the military and political blocs headed by the USA and the Soviet Union, their policy of "atomic umbrellas" and of the spheres of influence constitute the source of discord, of tensions and confrontations between various countries.

The statements that after the signature of the Helsinki act the political, ideological and military tensions would be averted and that the Madrid meeting on "the European security" would strengthen peace in Europe, were merely a bluff. The insecurity of Europe is now even greater.

The two superpowers with their rival aggressive blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, have strengthened their military power with most modern weapons by accumulating an unprecedented war arsenal. They are stuffing Europe with missiles and nuclear weapons so as to use them as a means of threat and blackmail against the countries where they are stationed, against other European countries. The military maneouvers of an aggressive character are intensifying and have assumed greater proportions. The presence of the big naval fleets of the superpowers in the Mediterranean has turned this basin into a militarized sea. It constitutes a serious danger to the freedom and independence of the countries of this basin as well as to the peace in Europe and the world over.

Real Security and Cooperation in Europe Can Be Attained Only When The European Countries Will Strengthen Their Independence and Sovereignty

The Albanian delegation holds that the real security and cooperation in Europe can be attained only when the European countries will strengthen their independence and sovereignty by opposing the policy of both superpowers, by liquidating the military bases and blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and by driving out of their countries the foreign military forces together with their nuclear weapons and missiles. As regards the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it will never allow the stationing of foreign military forces and bases in its own territory. This it has declared publicly and has sanctioned in its own constitution.

On the Situation in the Balkan Area and the Relations of Albania with Neighboring Countries.

The situation which exists in Europe is reflected in the Balkan region too. The two imperialist superpowers have not renounced their goals but are aiming at transforming it into a "permanent powder keg". They strive to prevent the normal development of relations between the Balkan peoples and countries, to revive the old hostilities and quarrels, to encourage and incite the chauvinist sentiments and passions and to inject a feeling of confrontation among them. Such attempts are fraught with dangers for the peoples of this area and run against their sincere desires for the establishment of confidence, understanding and genuine collaboration with each other.

In its relations with the neighbouring countries, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has, since its very foundation, always proceeded from the policy of good neighbourliness, from the desire and aim that the Balkan countries should live in peace and friendship without interfering into each other's internal affairs and by implementing the fundamental principles of cooperation and mutual respect. We are convinced that this is a correct way to forge stable and useful relations which serve the cause of peace and security in the Balkans.

The leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has said: "The People's Socialist Republic of Albania upholds the view that at present the genuine aspirations of the peoples of the Balkans, peace and stability in this zone, can be served best by not allowing the imperialist superpowers to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of our region and by taking concrete and constructive steps for the positive development of relations on the basis of the good neighbour policy. The situation in the Balkans would be greatly improved if the Balkan countries undertake officially not to allow the superpowers to threaten or endanger other neighbouring countries from their territories. In the future, just in the past, Socialist Albania will constantly adhere to this policy and will make every effort to ensure that mutual respect and genuine understanding prevail in its relations with the neighbouring states."

In the Middle East, the situation deteriorated further. Fifteen years after their aggression, the Israeli Zionists continue to hold the Arab territories under their occupation. In an arrogant and unrestrained manner, and under the protection of the USA, they undertook new invasions. The massacres and crimes committed by Israel against the civilian Palestinian population, which surpass even those committed by the Hitlerites, have aroused the profound indignation of the peoples of the world. The events which have occurred in this area are a consequence of the situation imposed by the superpowers. They show how the peoples pay with blood and extraordinary sacrifices the backstages and plots hatched up to their detriment.

The peoples of the world, in the first place the Palestinian people, see clearly that this barbarous aggression constitutes one of the most flagrant expressions of the agreements and intrigues concocted between the USA and the Soviet Union for concessions and mutual recognitions of the aggressions they have committed or are about to commit as well as for the bargains they have struck against Iran, Afghanistan, the countries of the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, and other countries in various regions of the world.

The Washington emissaries offer various plans for the alleged settlement of the Middle East problem, but in the final analysis all of them boil down to the Camp David agreements and aim at liquidating the Palestinian question, at denying the Arab peoples their rights, at annexing the territories occupied by Israel under the false pretext of the "secure boundaries."

The Americans and the Soviets are the main culprits who with their imperialist policy cause the peoples' blood to be shed. We notice with indignation that governments which had the possibility to act and halt the hand of murderers did not raise a finger to avert the Israeli onslaught against Lebanon and the Palestinians, to stop the barbarous massacres and genocide perpetrated against the martyred Palestinian people.

I could speak here in diplomatic terms, but this would be of no value. But I am going to speak differently, openly. I shall say what our people think. If the aggressive thrust of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists is not stopped, then the world will be on the verge of the third world war. But this can not be accomplished through words and protests. Allow me, gentlemen, to mention the fact that the Security Council's resolutions and protests on most burning issues have yielded no results. The Israeli war and genocide against the Arabs and against the Palestinians in particular, goes on, so does the aggression and oppression against Afghanistan go on -- and the list could be longer.

The situation in the Middle East is fraught with the danger of imperialist war, and of bleeding and oppressing the Arab peoples. In our view, it should be clear to anyone that it is the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists who pull the strings of all the plots against the peoples' freedom and independence. It is they who shamelessly divide the zones of influence between them and play at the expense of the peoples' destinies. It is they who incite hostilities among the peoples, who organize agents' nets and putsches to pave the way to their expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions. This situation is unbearable for the peoples. Therefore, we think that it must be resolutely opposed and exposed.

The Great Mission for Their National Liberation, for the Defence of Their Freedom and Independence, the Arab Peoples Can Not Entrust To Anybody Else, But To Themselves

The difficulties that may be imposed on the brave Palestinian people can never subdue their just struggle. The recent developments in this region have shown to the Arab peoples that the great mission for their national liberation, for the defence of their freedom and independence they can not entrust to anybody else, but to themselves. The unity of the Arab peoples against Zionism and the superpowers' plots is a basic factor in their struggle for their just cause.

The Albanian People and Government Strongly Condemn the Barbarous Israeli Aggression Against the Palestinian and Lebanese People

The Albanian people and Government strongly condemn the barbarous Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, the monstrous crimes and genocide perpetrated by them. As heretofore, in the future too, we shall fully support the just struggle of the Palestinian people to have their own homeland and state like any other people, the struggle of the Syrian people and other brotherly Arab peoples to drive the Israeli aggressors out of the occupied Arab lands. Lebanon must be an independent and sovereign country and the aggressive Israeli troops must immediately quit.

Albania Will Continue To Unmask the Aggressive Policy of U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Social-Imperialism and Their Enslaving Plans

Our country has taken all measures and is prepared to defend itself and destroy any aggression by the enemies. But being a small country we do not possess the possibilities to render material aid to the oppressed peoples fighting the imperialist domination. But what we can do is to unmask the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and their enslaving plans. This we do and will continue to do regardless of anything.

The Situation in the Gulf Area Continues To Be Serious

The situation in the Gulf area where, after the victory of Iranian revolution, the superpowers have intensified their policy of plots and blackmail, continues to be serious. In spite of the shameful defeat, which the U.S. imperialists suffered in Iran, they never give up their efforts to regain their lost privileges and positions, whereas the Soviet social-imperialists are trying to exploit the situation in their own interests. The courageous Iranian people successfully overcame the numerous difficulties created to them after the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution and are safeguarding the freedom and independence of their motherland.

The Albanian Government holds that it is in the interest of Iraq and Iran that an end be put to their conflict, that the disputes be settled through negotiations, so the two peoples may live in peace and friendship. This would also benefit the interests of the peoples of the region, their welfare and progress. It would be a blow at the superpowers' policy, the aim of which is to try and see various countries pitting against one another. We support the dauntless Afghan people who, for three years now, are continuing fearlessly their struggle against the Soviet invasion forces to regain their national independence.

In Malvinas, not a few months ago, British imperialism, with the backing of the USA, put into action the gunboat policy. The Latin American peoples saw once again the true features of U.S. imperialism, realized the value of the treaties and agreements concluded with it. Regardless of how the events unfolded, no one can deny Argentina her right to exercise sovereignty over Malvinas. The sovereign rights of the nations and peoples can not be violated or prescribed neither by force of arms, nor by the treaties and agreements concluded to the detriment of the peoples.

The countries of Southeast Asia, who for decades have suffered from savage colonial oppression and exploitation and have been subject to imperialist aggression, continue to remain under the political and military threat of the USA, Soviet Union and China, who are doing their best to pit them one against the other so as to pave the way to their interventions and to ensure their hegemonistic positions. Like in the past, now too, the P.S.R. of Albania will support the right of the peoples of these countries to settle their internal problems by themselves, and to decide their own future without any foreign interference. No one is permitted to infringe their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity under whatever cover it may be. The peoples of this region have the right to be fully independent, free and sovereign, not under anyone's tutelage.

The situation in the Korean Peninsula continues to be tense due to the presence of the U.S. occupying troops in South Korea. The Albanian people and Government back up the just struggle of the Korean people for driving U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and for the independent reunification of their homeland.

The African countries and peoples who have just freed themselves from savage colonial oppression and exploitation, have multiplied their effort and struggle in defence of their sovereign rights from the all out imperialist and neocolonialist interference. They are continuously faced with the policies of the superpowers who keep alive conflicts and hotbeds of tension and strive to hurl the African countries in fight against each other so as to pave the way to their further penetration into Africa, to expand their zones of influence and to plunder the vast natural resources of this continent. This policy and activity is an encouragement to the racists of South Africa to continue to keep Namibia and its people under occupation. The barbarous oppression and ruthless racial discrimination, the hateful apartheid policy pursued by the fascist Pretoria regime towards the indigenous population along with its grave acts of armed provocations against the neighbouring countries constitute a permanent threat to the African peoples. The Albanian people is in full solidarity with and resolutely support the just liberation struggle of the peoples of Azania, Namibia and the other African peoples to uproot colonialism, neocolonialism and to do away with the intrigues and the interference of the imperialist powers.

On the Aggravation of the General Crisis and Inter-Imperialist Contradictions

A significant factor which can not but have its negative effect upon the present world situation is the general crisis which has the capitalist-revisionist world in its grip. It has exacerbated the inter-imperialist contradictions, the economic, political and military rivalries. It has led to economic stagnation, to a continous fall in production, to inflation and price rise, to unemployment and constant deterioration of the well-being of the working masses. Many countries have witnessed the growth of terrorism, anarchy, political and moral corruption. Social relations as well as interstate relations have degraded. The crisis has rendered more acute the domestic and international tensions both in the West and in the East. Typical of this is the critical situation in Poland where the people are suffering the consequences of the capitulationist and opportunist line dictated by Moscow. We support the resolute opposition by the peoples of oppression, plunder and financial manipulations following from the imperialist powers' policy which aims at shifting the burden of the consequences of the heavy economic crisis onto the backs of the working masses.

The P.S.R. of Albania Supports the Struggle of the Peoples for National Liberation and in Defence of Their National Sovereignty

At present, the people's struggle throughout the world against the policy of aggression, oppression and exploitation as practised by imperialist power, primarily by the two superpowers, is gaining in strength and scope. In Asia, Africa, Central and South America, etc. the peoples have stood up for national liberation, for their independence and sovereign rights, for economic and social emancipation. This struggle has gained irresistible momentum and has, thus, become a significant factor in the process of the world development the enjoys and support of the progressive mankind.

The P.S.R. of Albania resolutely supports the struggle of democratic countries and peoples in defence of their nationalsovereignty, legitimate rights and interests. She backs up the efforts to establish just relations in the international economic arena against colonial exploitation. The gap between industrialized and developing countries is getting ever wider. This is a direct result of the intense exploitation existing in various forms. Colossal profits are reaped by the capitalist monopolies from the toil and blood of the peoples in the developing countries, through the exploiting credits and the imposition of the very low prices for the raw materials as compared with those of manufactured goods. The tactics of imperialist powers for the so-called "North-South" dialogue are nothing but efforts to perpetuate the old unjust economic relations and to further intensify the exploitation. The countries and peoples have the full rights to exercise sovereignty over their national assets and to utilise them for the benefit of their national development and progress.

The P.S.R. of Albania Follows a Consistent, Independent and Principled Foreign Policy

The P.S.R. of Albania follows a consistent, independent and principled foreign policy -- a policy of friendship and sincere cooperation with all freedom and peace-loving peoples and countries. Her foreign policy which is guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, is free from the slightest signs of narrow nationalism and chauvinism, of national exclusiveness, or from any signs of underrating others. It has always been and continues to be against the aggressive and oppressive policy of the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union. With them we do not have, nor shall we have relations or links of any kind. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism have been and remain the greatest enemies of the peoples' freedom and independence. We are against the attempts made by them to create a psychosis that the world can not find stability unless it is placed under their tutelage. We have never accepted the international policy to be a monopoly of the superpowers.

The P.S.R. of Albania Has Diplomatic Relations With About 100 Countries

Proceeding from the known principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs and of mutual benefit, our country has extended and strengthened relations of friendship and cooperation with other states, with all freedom and peace-loving peoples and countries. It has diplomatic relations with about 100 countries from all continents and trade and cultural relations with a big number of them. We are for conducting normal and free-trade exchanges without discrimination and restrictive measures, against machinations and attempts by whoever may be to exploit them as a means of pressure, to impose its own will and political views. We are also for that the exchanges in the fields of arts, culture, science, etc. be expanded and serve the peoples to acquaint themselves with each others' achievements.

Every People, Be It Big or Small, Has the Full Right To Preserve and Affirm Their National Identity

This year the Albanian people will celebrate a marked event in their history -- the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of independence which was the crowning of their century-long struggle for national independence. They had to make unnumerable sacrifices and to shed much blood in order to win genuine freedom and independence, to become sovereign masters of their own homeland, to open up the road of development and progress. Our people have valued as the mostprecious thing the cause of national freedom and independence. Hence, national oppression, practices of national discrimination wherever they are carried out under whatever pretext, form or justification are alien to us. We are against any denationalization policy, against restrictions and obstacles to preserving and freely developing culture and arts, the national language and schooling, against the negation of traditions and history. Every people, be it big or small, has the full right to preserve and affirm their national identity. The respect for the national dignity and values, along with other rights which are in compliance with the principles recognized by the UN Charter, create conditions for the peoples to live in friendship and for states to have normal relations.

Socialist Albania Has Ensured an Independent and Vigorous Development in All Fields

Never stretching her hand to anyone for aid and credits, Socialist Albania has ensured an independent and vigorous development in all fields of life. It has averted the destructive consequences of the world economic and political crisis and has created favourable conditions for the constant uplift of the welfare of the working masses of the country. The new price cut which was carried into effect in Albania in June this year, at a time when everywhere the opposite is happening, is a clear expression of the vitality of our socialist order.

Albania Is Not a "Closed Box"

There are people who accuse Albania being isolated and a "closed box". This is not true. We are vigilant as we are aware and know that the enemies hatch up plots against Socialist Albania for we see and know the methods and plans which they use against other peoples.

We are not bothered if there is some journalist who writes and claims that Albania allegedly is a closed and poor country. Such propaganda is worthless for us. Our people are satisfied with their own political and economic situation. They have everything they need and are sure that in the future they will have much more. To this end they are working and fighting while relying entirely on their own forces. We would like to tell those who "care" for the "welfare" of our people that there, where according to them, is abundance and "welfare", in fact there exists an incurable economic crisis which has thrown millions of unemployed people into the streets, that in their countries prices continue to go up, that drugs, narcotics and banditism play havoc. With us in Socialist Albania, whom they regard a poor country, those phenomena do not exist. Perhaps these critics would like to find such phenomena among us too. But no, this will never happen. There is no room for such things in our country, they are not allowed to exist. Albania will keep the door closed to such things. It has opened and will open the door for her many friends and well-wishers existing among the people and to whom we are grateful.

The Albania delegation will spare no efforts to render its modest contribution to the proceedings of this general assembly session so that it may take a correct course, thus serving the interests of the peoples and peace.

MLADENOV MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Algeria, FRG, Mozambique

AU062109 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York, October 6 (BTA correspondent) -- Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, met the minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, Mr Ahred Taleb Ibrahimi. The two foreign ministers stated that the relations between the two countries are developing positively and that a good basis has been created for their further deepening and expansion.

Voicing their deep concern over the heightening of the internaitonal tension, the two foreign ministers underlined the willingness of their governments to make efforts aimed at the furthering of detente, for disarmament, for liquidation of the hotbeds of tension. Special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East and were firmly denounced the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the genocide against the Arab people of Palestine. Confidence was expressed that the plan of Mr Leonid Brezhnev and the charter of Fes form a good basis for the integral settling of the Middle East crisis, in which all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, should take part.

Stressed was the positive role of the socialist community countries and the Non-Aligned Movement for making the international atmosphere healthier. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Mr Petur Mladenov also met the vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the state of relations between Bulgaria and the FRG and spoke in support of their promotion in the different spheres.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated that the new FRG Government will proceed to observe the agreements reached and to develop relations with the socialist countries.

The two sides expressed hope that the Madrid meeting will end successfully with significant results and with a decision on calling a conference on the measures of trust and on disarmament in Europe.

The meeting proceeded in a business atmosphere.

Mr Petur Mladenov met also Mr Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique. The two ministers underlined the readiness of the two countries to make efforts aimed at the overcoming of international tension. They denounced the aggressive moves of the South African Republic, which with the support of the imperialist forces continues the illegal occupation of Namibia, persecutes the people of the neighbouring countries and pursues the man-hating practices of apartheid. The two foreign ministers expressed confidence that with the assistance of all the progressive and peace-loving countries these moves of Pretoria will be halted and the people of Namibia will win true independence under the leadership of SWAPO. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

AU052118 Sofia BTA in English 1955 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 5 (BTA corr) -- Today Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov met Dr Felleke Gedle-Girogis, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia. The two ministers spoke in favour of the further extending of the two countries' cooperation. Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis condemned the acts of the imperialist and reactionary forces which brought about the exacerbation of the international situation, and emphasized Bulgaria and Ethiopia's determination to make efforts for improving the world situation, for halting the arms race, for disarmament, for doing away with the hotbeds of tension.

Mr Petur Mladenov informed about the situation in Europe and in the Balkans, and Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis about the situation in Africa and the Horn of Africa.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Cuban, Angolan Ministers

AU052106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, and Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's minister of foreign affairs, have met in New York. They stressed the great role of the meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro for developing the two countries' mutual relations. The mutual desire was expressed for further strengthening the fraternal cooperation between the two fraternal parties, countries and peoples.

The two ministers expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation and voiced their objection to the attempts of the U.S. ruling circles to conduct a policy from a position of strength.

Petur Mladenov informed his Cuban counterpart of the situation in the Balkans, and more specifically on the measures to implement the proposal on turning the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Minister Petur Mladenov also met with Paulo Jorge, Angolan foreign minister. They noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are developing in accordance with the agreements reached during the talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Measures on further developing the cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola were discussed. The ministers of foreign affairs specifically discussed the situation in South Africa and expressed their support for the struggle of the Namibian people for real independence in accordance with the UN decisions. They denounced the provocations of the Republic of South Africa against Angola and the attempts of imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of this sovereign country.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

AU052024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers took place on 5 October. Indexes were adopted for the implementation of the decree of the BCP Central Committee and the government on the accelerated socioeconomic development of the conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional type in the border areas of the Strandzha and the Sakar regions during the current 5-year plan period and up to 1990. The indexes create conditions for implementing the basic trends and criteria incorporated in the decree. It has already been ensured that during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period a gradual approximation of the conditions of life and work in these conurbation systems to the average level of the country will be implemented. A number of new industrial plants and shops will be constructed, and the volume of agrarian production will increase even more than envisaged by the 5-year plan pace. A more rapid increase in personal income was envisaged, as well as an increase in the quantity of consumer goods and everyday life services. Special apartments are provided for those who come to work in these conurbation systems. Health, educational and cultural services will be improved.

Some other issues were also reviewed and appropriate decisions adopted.

U.S. MARINES IN LEBANON PURSUE 'STRATEGIC' AIMS

AU061157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 82 p 7

[Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky's commentary: "Long-Term Plans: Why Are the American Marines in Lebanon"]

[Text] At his White House press conference last week, U.S. President Reagan said that American Marines would remain in Beirut until "foreign troops are withdrawn" and "the Lebanese Government is in charge" of the situation in the country. This term is completely vague and, as a number of political observers notes, it means, in reality, that the Marines can stay there as long as the American administration thinks it necessary.

A WASHINGTON POST commentary by two journalists who have very close ties with the White House says: "The dispatch of the Marines for an unlimited period is part of a long-term strategy." This is a very important admission. It shows that the American troops entered Lebanese territory with goals far different from those that were publicly announced.

The present positions of the U.S. troops in Beirut are not held by coincidence. The Marines hold the international airport and the roads leading to it. The airport's long concrete runway lends itself to landings of heavy transport planes, including those used by the American so-called rapid deployment force, the very intervention force that only recently -- certainly not by coincidence -- held exercises in the deserts of California. It is this airport that, should the need arise, will enable the redeployment of these troops. In this way, a formidable military force could be moved within a short period to this strategically important area.

American journalists who are in Beirut have betrayed yet other important facts. For example, that the occupation of important buildings on the roads leading to downtown Beirut is foreseen or that the American troops will gradually move from the airport area to the north and east. Their stationing at strategically important points around the city would undoubtedly make it possible to quickly intervene in the internal situation in Lebanon, should it not develop according to the Pentagon's scenario.

Interesting connections have also been revealed in a Congress speech by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State N. Veliotes. In contrast to the White House, which claimed that the Marines would not be involved in any military actions, this high State Department official said: "Beirut surely is not regarded as an area in which there is no chance of hostile acts." Translated from the polished diplomatic jargon, this means that military operations of the Marines are envisaged.

Incidentally, not only do the White House and the State Department contradict each other but the President himself does. He said one thing at his news conference and something else during his tour of Virginia when he indicated that American soldiers might stay in Lebanon even after the possible departure of Israeli troops.

The meaning of these formulations, in light of the Pentagon's poorly disguised eagerness to have new military bases in the Middle East, is unambiguous. It is no secret that the Pentagon wishes to expand the network of its bases precisely by establishing bases in the Middle East. It wants to have bases that would be close to the bases in Turkey, that would be on NATO's important southern wing, near the southern borders of the socialist countries and within range of the great oilfields and the air and naval routes leading to the Indian Ocean and the Far East.

According to initial reports, 800 American soldiers were to land ashore. Then, without any explanation, their number was increased to 1,200. This, like the fact that members of the 32d [as published] Airborne Division landed ashore, too, cannot be considered coincidental. Compared with their first landing, they now have many more heavy weapons, including amphibious armored vehicles and tanks. Such weapons enable them to carry out at any time both an armed intervention and a ground operation. The Marines' equipment is not commensurate with their purported mission, which, allegedly, is to guard and patrol.

When we sum up all the motives that prompted the White House to order the Marines to land in Beirut, then the assertion that this is "assisting the Lebanese Government" stands on feet of clay. The true explanation lies elsewhere. The question of where was indicated in the above-quoted WASHINGTON POST commentary, which said that it is a question of "long-term strategic interests."

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Greeted by Korcak, Gerle

LD061310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, arrived in Prague today on an official friendly visit. Included in the delegation are: Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General Vasiliy Petrov, deputy defense minister; Pavel Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air forces; Army General Vitaliy Shabanov; and other personages.

At the festively decorated Ruzyn Airport in Prague the guests were welcomed by: Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech deputy premier; Eugen Turzo, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier; Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of interior; and other officials.

[Prague CTK in English at 1142 GMT on 6 October transmits a report on the arrival of the Soviet military delegation which adds the following as being present at the airport: "Representatives of the commander of the Warsaw Treaty forces in Czechoslovakia, led by Col Gen Ivan Volshin, and the commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, Col Gen Grigoriy Borisov."]

Begins Talks With Dzur

LD061316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, received in Prague today the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. Col Gen Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia took part in the meeting, and Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR, was also present. The representatives of the two armies informed each other during the meeting about results achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the two parties congresses and exchanged views on deepening further cooperation, the meeting took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

Received by Husak, Strougel

LD062220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Defense Council received in Prague today in the presence of Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense, which is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, and other military representatives were also present. The audience was also attended by Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

During a cordial and comradely discussion a mutual exchange of information took place on the fulfillment of tasks in the field of defense policy set out by the congresses of both fraternal parties. Comrade Gustav Husak highly appreciated the merits of the Soviet Army and Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov personally in strengthening the defense capabilities of the socialist community and in deepening the friendship between the nations of both our countries. He singled out the importance of the existing cooperation and the selfless assistance extended to the Czechoslovak People's Army by the Soviet Army in raising its combat preparedness. He stressed that the foundations of this cooperation had been laid in the common struggle against fascism during World War II.

In the course of the discussion both sides were united in stating that the current situation in the world has been seriously complicated due to the aggressive imperialist forces and in particular the United States. The extent and character of the aggressive military preparations of the states of the North Atlantic pact are seriously threatening world peace. In the situation the member states of the Warsaw Treaty are adopting concrete [realna] measures to ensure the security and defence capabilities of their countries.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov a high state distinction: The honorary title of Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with the right to wear the Gold Star of the Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This was conferred on him in recognition of his outstanding personal services to strengthening and developing friendship and internationalist bonds between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army, and for his extraordinary share in raising the combat strength and readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

In his speech Comrade Gustav Husak said:

I am glad to be able to take the opportunity of your visit in Czechoslovakia to present to you, dear Comrade Ustinov, the high Czechoslovak distinction of the honorary title of Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with the right to wear the Gold Star of the Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which was conferred on you in appreciation of your great merits and personal contribution to strengthening friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation between our communist parties, between our states and people and between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. By this distinction we want to express the deep respect of our party, the Czechoslovak working people for you, a leading party and state official of the Soviet Union, a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia who has made a significant contribution to strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance.

In the CSSR we highly regard your life-long selfless work, imbued with fidelity to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, patriotism and socialist internationalism. With it enduringly linked are successes, which the Soviet people are achieving under the leadership of their Leninist communist party in building a communist society, in strengthening and defending their Soviet homeland and in the struggle for lasting peace and security of nations.

We are gratified by the comradely relationship you cherish towards the CPCZ, our country and the Czechoslovak people. We hold in esteem your endeavor to strengthen the internationalist bond among the countries of the socialist community develop cooperation in raising the defense capabilities of the states of the Warsaw Treaty, which is a firm guarantee of peace and socialism.

Allow me, Comrade Husak went on to say, dear Dmitriy Fedorovich, to congratulate you sincerely and from the bottom of my heart for this high distinction on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government as well as on my own behalf.

In his reply Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, the Soviet minister of defence, said:

We accept this distinction as a new, distinct expression of the unshakeable fraternal friendship linking our parties, nations and states. This friendship, tested and steeled in the common struggle for the victory of the bright ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is growing and strengthening year by year. It is a powerful and inexhaustible source of the further all-round progress of our countries and a reliable guarantee of their security.

We regard the distinctions conferred on us today as a recognition of the merits of the Soviet Armed Forces in defending the gains of socialism and peace in the world. In united and closed militant ranks, side by side with the Czechoslovak People's Army and the armies of other countries of the socialist community, we guard vigilantly the peaceful work of our nations, building advanced socialism and communism.

Our parties and nations, Marshal Ustinov said, jointly tackle extensive tasks of building and defending new society. Profound mutual understanding, mutual selfless assistance, equal fruitful cooperation. This all is organically inherent in our mutual relations. Their further intensification and all-round strengthening is our joint line. It was reaffirmed during the recent meeting between Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak held in the Crimea. This is a correct line, tested by life itself. We shall continue to be guided by it.

Allow me, Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov said, to thank you once again from the bottom of my heart on my own behalf as well as on behalf of other recepients of distinctions for the high decorations of the CSSR and assure you that we shall continue to devote all our strength and capabilities to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries, nations and armed forces.

Gustav Husak, president of the republic, furthermore presented the Orders of Red Banner to Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Soviet deputy ministers of defense Pavel Kutakhov, chief marshal of the air force; Army Gen Vasiliy Petrov, Army Gen Vitaliy Shabanov and members of the delegation Army Gen Sergey Akhromeyev and Vice Adm (Sveto Turinov).

The Czechoslovak state distinctions were conferred on the above for their services to strengthening and developing friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people and between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army.

The ceremony was attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka; head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee Eugen Turzo; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and other generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Present from the Soviet side were Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Col Gen Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the chief commander of the Central Group of Forces of the Warsaw Treaty attached to the Ministry of National Defense, and Col Gen Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a dinner in Prague Castle today in honor of the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense. It was attended by military and political officials who were present at the decoration ceremony and other guests.

Honored at State Dinner

LD070218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a dinner in Prague Castle today in honor of the Soviet military delegation. Both Comrade Gustav Husak and Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov delivered speeches at the dinner.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and on his own behalf, Comrade Gustav Husak welcomed the delegation of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union to Prague. He stressed that the present visit is another testimony to the all-round, continually developing cooperation, fraternal friendship and firm alliance between our parties and states, between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the heroic Soviet Army. He said that we are convinced that today's talks and the overall results of the visit will become a new important impulse to the further deepening and strengthening of this cooperation.

Close relations of fraternal friendship and firm alliance between our countries and their people were born in the difficult years of the common struggle against fascism, for national freedom, said Comrade Gustav Husak in his speech. Today they rest on our common, united Marxist-Leninist ideology, on our countries' common interests in the struggle for the strengthening and development of socialism and communism, as well as on common interests in the struggle for peace and securing calm life.

We have said on many occasions that the firm Czechoslovak-Soviet ties, tested by the dearly-paid-for historic experiences, are a great political gain for the nations of Czechoslovakia and that they are a reliable guarantee of our national freedom and state independence, our successful socialist development. This is why we are resolved further to strengthen, develop, deepen and safeguard these relations. With full justification we can say, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his speech, that Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and mutual cooperation between our parties and states are today more advanced than at any time in the past. This is how we assessed them during the recent visit to the Soviet Union of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation and during my meeting with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea in July this year. At the same time both sides stated that there exist good prerequisites for their further development in many areas and voiced their resolve to make full use of these possibilities.

An important part of mutual cooperation is all-round cooperation between the armed forces of our countries. It contributes significantly to the strengthening of the security and defensive strength not only of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union but also of all the states associated in the Warsaw Treaty. It is therefore in our common interest to further strengthen and develop these relations. Experiences from the past decades show that this cooperation has brought practical benefit to both sides and their people.

Comrade Gustav Husak then went on to speak with great appreciation about the successes being achieved by Soviet working people in implementing the program of the 26th CPSU Congress. He wished the Soviet military and all fraternal Soviet people many further successes in their constructive work for the flourishing of the great land of the Soviets and for world peace in the current jubilee year, when we are marking -- alongside progressive people the world over -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Union.

The importance of strengthening mutual relations, firm alliance and all-round cooperation not only between our two states but also among other countries of the socialist community is particularly underscored by the developments in the world of late. The most aggressive forces of imperialism, above all the United States of America and the North Atlantic Pact, have unleashed literally a crusade against the states of the socialist community, against all progressive, anti-imperialist national liberation forces of the world.

We are witnessing the ever growing endeavor to dismantle the results achieved in easing international tension. The aggressive actions of the imperialist forces has created dangerous hotbeds of tension and crisis situations in various parts of the world. The aim of their concentrated attack is also economic cooperation between states with different social systems. In an attempt to undermine this important part of the policy of relaxation of tension, lately the imperialist forces have stepped up a policy of embargo and economic and financial discrimination against the socialist states.

Prominent among the most dangerous features of their policy is the further escalation of the frenzied arms buildup, the objective of which is to achieve military superiority [words indistinct] imperialism in the world.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that against these dangerous [word indistinct] policy more and more effective forces are mobilizing themselves in the world. Standing in their front ranks are the states of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union. Its dignified peace policy, reaffirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress and further worked out, and championed by the Soviet Communist Party and Comrade Brezhnev personally, is gaining ever broader response and support in the world. The peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Government, the aims of which are both the solution of global world problems and the settlement of crisis situation and flashpoints of tension in various parts of the world, are winning an ever growing number of supporters in world public opinion.

We are far from underestimating, Comrade Gustav Husak said, the danger the policy of imperialism constitutes for the present-day world, for the nations of all countries the world over. We are, however, convinced that the joint course of action of all progressive, anti-imperialist peace forces is capable of averting this danger. Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, espeically cooperation between the armed forces of our countries, is contributing significantly towards this end.

Occupying an important place here is the strengthening of the firm ties of alliance within the framework of the defense community of the Warsaw Treaty.

I would like to once more thank our Soviet friends, high-ranking representatives and commanders of the Soviet armed forces, who are contributing by their work to developing and deepening this cooperation. This is an important contribution to raising the combat and political preparedness of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, said Comrade Gustav Husak.

At the close he once more congratulated the members of the Soviet military delegation on the high Czechoslovak distinctions that had been conferred on them as an expression of appreciation and recognition of their meitorious work.

Comrade Gustav Husak then raised a glass to the further successes of the policy of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee; the health of the great friend of Socialist Czechoslovakia, steadfast Marxist-Leninist and convinced fighter for peace Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; and the further strengthening and deepening of friendship, alliance and cooperation between our Communist Party -- between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

In the opening part of his speech at the dinner in Prague Castle Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov cordially thanked the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; the federal government headed by Comrade Lubomir Strougal; and Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, for the invitation to pay an official, friendly visit to our country. He said that they were glad to be able to meet with their Czechoslovak friends and exchange views with them on a number of questions concerning further mutual cooperation.

We are grateful to you, dear Comrade Gustav Husak, for the cordial and friendly way you have received our delegation and for the cordial discussion you had with us. During meetings and talks held today many heartfelt words were spoken about our country, the CPSU, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. We are sincerely grateful for these expressions of friendly sentiments and attention, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov went on. The visit of our military delegation coincides with an important event -- the 38th anniversary of the existence of the Czechsolovak People's Army. Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate you, soldiers of the Czechsolovak People's Army and working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the Soviet armed forces on this glorious anniversary and wish you many further successes in strengthening the defense capabilities of your homeland.

With great satisfaction I convey to you, dear friends, members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people a warm militant greeting, cordial congratulations and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the great friend of the Czechoslovak people and twice Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The people of Czechoslovakia know Leonid Ilich well. During the Great Patriotic War he actively participated in the liberation of the Czechoslovak territory from German fascist occupiers. During the postwar period Leonid Ilich many times made friendly visits to your country, attended CPCZ congresses and met working people.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that he will always associate Czechoslovakia and Prague with beautiful memories. Here we welcomed the longed-for peace towards which we fought our way in enormously difficult military campaigns. Here we swore that we would never again allow the tragedy of war. Comrade Leonid Ilich Breahnev is steadfastly and unswervingly fulfilling this oath. Loyally continuing in the work of the great Lenin and being an ardent internationalist, he is continuously concerned to strengthen Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship, reinforce the entire socialist community and increase its defense capabilities.

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov went on to say that the Soviet people are gladdened by the successes achieved in social and economic development in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak working people, under the leadership of their communist party, are striving to fulfil the directives of the 16th CPCZ Congress and are successfully building an advanced socialist society.

The Soviet people are selflessly working to realize the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Socialist competition has now developed broadly in the Soviet Union as a dignified celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Our parties and nations have big plans. A great deal of creative work is ahead of us. We are, however, compelled to work in complicated international conditions. Due to the imperialist, reactionary circles, above all the United States of America and the North Atlantic Pact, the situation in the world has been seriously aggravated. These circles want to alter the current strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Pact, in their favor by escalating the frenzied arms buildup.

The Washington administration is ruthlessly carrying out a policy of hegemonism, interfering arrogantly in the internal affairs of other states and supporting aggressive actions of reactionary forces. The United States and its allies from the North Atlantic Pact have been launching one anti-Soviet campaign after another and calling for a crusade against socialism and its liquidation as a social and political system.

Regarding all these campaigns we can say, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov said, that the efforts of the imperialists are futile. Socialism has forever struck its historical roots and it signifies a steadfast and dynamic social system for mankind. It possesses enormous possibilities both to fulfil its creative tasks and to reliably defend itself in face of imperialist designs.

The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other countries and the socialist community have erected against the aggressive policy of imperialism a policy of peace and security of nations and put forward constructive proposals to lessen tension in international relations, limit and reduce armament and avert the danger of a nuclear war. Directed towards this end in the peace program for the '80's, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and supported by all the countries of the socialist community. Like before, the Soviet Union, together with its friends, continues in the active struggle to preserve and deepen the process of the relaxation of tension.

Recently in Baku Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again stressed that relaxation of tension is a historic gain of nations and that in no case must it be thrown away to the mercies of narrow-minded egoistic politicians in the camp of imperialism. Western imperialist circles, are, however, trying to ignore the Soviet proposals. They are continuing stubbornly to aim at undermining the process of detente and aggravating tension.

The military and political bonds of the Warsaw Treaty organization and its joint armed forces are reliably serving the cause of peace. Once again they have shown their great military might during the Shield '82 exercise, which has just ended in the Bulgarian People's Republic, where it took place. The constructive and all-round cooperation of our allied armies is contributing to strengthening the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The Soviet military delegation's current friendly visit to fraternal Czechoslovakia will undoubtedly serve this end, stressed Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov at the close of his speech at the dinner at Prague Castle today.

Visits Slovakia 7 October

LD071100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] A Soviet military delegation, headed by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, which is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived in Slovakia this morning. The highest representatives of the Soviet Army are being accompanied by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, Eugen Turzo, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Col Gen Antonín Vrasec, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other military officials.

The Soviet guests and their entourage were cordially welcomed at the festively decorated airport in Poprad by Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Col Gen Samuel Kodaj, commander of the Eastern Military District, and other representatives of party and state organs of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the East Slovak Region, and the district and town of Poprad.

According to an old Slovak custom, Slovak women in national costume then welcomed the representatives of the heroic Soviet Army by offering them bread and salt. Working people, young people and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army also came to the airport to greet the Soviet military delegation and to express their thanks to the Soviet liberators.

Later, the Soviet delegation with its entourage left for Liptovsk Mikulas.

Soviet Press Reportage

For Soviet coverage of the visit of Defense Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov to the CSSR, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DZUR AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH USSR, WARSAW PACT

AU061300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of national defense: "Safeguarding Our People's Life in Peace"]

[Excerpt] The close cooperation with the Soviet Army has no small share in the successes which are being achieved by the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA]. In view of the rapid development of the military sciences [vojenstvi] and the advancing scientific-technical progress, this cooperation enables us to resolve the questions of ensuring a high degree of our army's military readiness and preparedness, corresponding to the requirements of modern combat. The already traditional extensive cooperation and exchange of experience with commanders, political bodies, party and Komsomol organizations of the detachments of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR is developing successfully. Fruitful working and comradely contacts are strengthening and reinforcing mutual international bonds and the comradeship-in-arms. This everyday activity is an important form of fulfilling and developing the legacy of the national liberation struggle and of the Dukla heroes, who in their common struggle proved the strength of the two armies' combat friendship.

The preservation of peace is important for the future of the further construction of socialism. The CSLA, which is a reliable link of the Warsaw Pact's armed forces, is prepared -- in cooperation with the fraternal armies -- to defend the interests of socialism. It vigilantly guards the sovereignty of the CSSR, whose Western border is also the border of two different social systems. By fulfilling its patriotic and international duties it contributes not only to ensuring the security of the countries of the socialist community, but also to maintaining peace in Europe and in the world.

These facts are of an extraordinary importance in the current period when imperialist aggressive forces, headed by the U.S. military-industrial complex, are trying to upset the approximate balance of military forces, asserting a line of sharp confrontation with the countries of the socialist community, trying to destabilize socialism and retard the revolutionary progress in the world.

An extraordinarily dangerous feature of the policy of the American Government is the opening of a new round of armament, accompanied by an unprecedented increasing of military expenditure. Guided by the endeavor to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states, it is implementing a long-term program of the buildup and reinforcement of the American armed forces. It has begun to manufacture new, more destructive types of conventional and mass destruction weapons. It is elaborating new strategic concepts for waging war, including the so-called limited nuclear war in Europe. Also the economic war, which the American administration declared on the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, is motivated by military objectives.

The American ruling circles are also trying to force their West European allies to join this aggressive course. They intend to deploy additional hundreds of strategic medium-range missiles on their territories, in the foreseeable future. They also devote attention to strengthening NATO's military potential. They are making considerable efforts to expand NATO's military spheres and functions, create further aggressive military-political groupings and increase the number and strengthen the system of their military bases against the socialist countries.

The bellicose forces in the United States and NATO have been rejecting the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They even left unanswered the unprecedented pledge of the Soviet Union that it will not be first to use nuclear weapons. They are provoking political tensions in various parts of the world and are generously supporting reactionary regimes on all continents.

The participation of the United States in the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and in the war of genocide against the Palestinian national liberation movement leaves no one in any doubt that armed violence remains the permanent instrument for asserting their class interests.

In sharp contrast with these bellicose plans is the policy of an active searching for ways aimed at strengthening peace and expanding mutually advantageous international cooperation, carried out and asserted by the countries of the socialist community. However, we do not remain indifferent to the risks of the present international political developments and do not slacken our common efforts to ensure a high degree of defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states. This defensive military-political union will not permit the imperialists to dictate their will to the world. We interpret the struggle for the preservation of peace as the combination of the Leninist peace foreign policy and a constant readiness to oppose any military threats from the side of the international military-industrial complex.

The CPCZ takes these realities into consideration and in its military policy always proceeds from them. It leads the CSLA to constantly perfect its preparedness to defend the socialist fatherland and to deepen its contribution to the common defense of the countries of the socialist community.

We value the fact that the Czechoslovak people have a warm affinity for their army, that they believe in and support it. That obligates the CSLA members to stand loyally behind the policy of the CPCZ, deepen the unity between the army and the people, vigilantly guard the accomplishments of our socialist society, be a reliable ally of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states and develop the comradeship-in-arms with them.

By fulfilling the resolutions of and the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress we are thus developing the glorious tradition of the Dukla fighters and are filling it with new deeds under the conditions of our army.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO GDR LEADERS

LD061844 Prague CTK in English 1759 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date given] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram of congratulations to General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and GDR President Erich Honecker and to Premier Willi Stoph on their country's national day -- the 33rd anniversary of the birth of the German Democratic Republic.

The leading Czechoslovak representatives highly appreciated the results achieved by the GDR workers under the leadership of their party in the construction of an advanced socialist society, and stressed that the high-principled peaceful foreign policy has won the German Democratic Republic wide respect and authority all over the world. As a firm link of the community of socialist states the GDR greatly contributes towards struggle for the preservation of peace and detente, the telegram said.

It also noted with satisfaction that all-round fraternal cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the two countries and peoples is successfully developing and deepening, and expressed the conviction that these relations will further intensify.

Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra has sent a telegram of congratulations on the GDR national day to chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated on the same occasion GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

INDRA VISITS MANAGUA ON LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD061718 Prague CTK in English 0829 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Managua [no date received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, visiting Nicaragua at the invitation of the Nicaraguan State Council, met State Council Chairman Carlos Nunez and other representatives on Tuesday.

Carlos Nunez informed Czechoslovak deputies about the tense situation in Central America, adding that the U.S. administration is stepping up its campaign against all progressive movements in the region. In this situation, "the visit of your delegation is of extraordinary political importance to Nicaragua," he said.

Alois Indra spoke highly of Nicaragua's foreign policy, supporting the struggle of nations for freedom, peace and social progress. He pointed out the importance of Nicaragua's policy for all nations fighting against imperialism, for independence and national sovereignty.

He stressed Czechoslovakia's support for Nicaragua's proposals to normalize the situation in Central America. "Czechoslovakia has always stood on the side of the Sandinist people's revolution and this visit is another proof of it," Alois Indra said.

The Czechoslovak delegation also met acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco to discuss Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations.

STROUGAL PLANS TO VISIT FINLAND ANNOUNCED

LD061802 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal is to leave for an official visit to Finland at the invitation of Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa within the next few days, it was announced here today.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PLANT AGREEMENT -- Budapest (CETEKA correspondent) -- Further deepening of spcialization in the production of equipment and components for nuclear power plants was agreed upon at a session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Coordination of Cooperation of the CMEA countries in this sphere which ended here today. Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the session, said that the agreements reached were of considerable importance for Czechoslovakia which manufactures 60-70 percent of equipment for nuclear power plants, especially with regard to the need for long-term planning. By 1985, Czechoslovakia will have supplied two reactors for the GDR, complete equipment for a nuclear power plant in Poland, and four units for the Hungarian plant in Paks. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 29 Sep 82 LD]

FISCHER MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

AU051412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] New York (ADN) -- At a meeting between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, at the 37th UN General Assembly, problems of European security and the Madrid meeting were discussed.

Oskar Fischer had a friendly exchange of views with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. Questions on relations of the two states and problems of the UN General Assembly were discussed.

In a talk with the Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, it was agreed that the development of bilateral relations would contribute toward favorably influencing the European climate.

Syria's foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, expressed thanks to Oskar Fischer for the principled solidaristic support of the GDR which Syria regards as treasured assistance in the struggle against the threat emanating from Israel. The Syrian politician termed the bilateral relations manifold and able to form the basis of an even closer cooperation.

Talks With Genscher

LD061518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] UN/New York, 6 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met today with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the UN building in New York. Oskar Fischer stressed the GDR's interest in the further constructive development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. He pointed to the positive course of events since the signing of the basic treaty on relations between the GDR and the FRG and to the results of the exchange of views at Werbellinsee.

During the meeting, Oskar Fischer reaffirmed that for the GDR the safeguarding of peace is the question which determines everything.

Foreign Minister Genscher said that the new Federal Government wants to continue and further develop relations with the GDR on the basis of the treaties that have been signed. He agreed with the GDR foreign minister that both sides should make efforts to ensure that a calming influence on international events emanated from their relations.

RADIO REPORTS JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE WITH CSSR

DW061409 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Tomorrow, dear listeners, the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army will observe the 37th anniversary of their army. The date of 6 October reminds us of an event in 1944 when units of the future Czechoslovak People's Army and Czech and Slovak guerrillas in the USSR initiated the liberation of their country from fascism in the Dukla Pass in the Eastern Beskids.

To highlight this anniversary members of the CSSR and the GDR armies met the other day in southeast GDR for a joint exercise conducted by the troop components Ernst Thaelmann of the CSSR People's Army and Anton Beeskow of the National People's Army. From southeast GDR (Hennig Pieper) reports:

At the moment the members of the two troop components are assuming their starting positions with their tanks and other modern technical combat equipment. In the next few hours an attempt will be made to break the defense of the simulated enemy. So far all combat tasks have been fulfilled with good and very good results.

These combat tasks were fulfilled not only because there is a common command language but also because they are fighting for the same cause. There is no field-wall newspaper that does not contain the word peace, no field-wall newspaper without a commitment to reliably defend peace at all times against all enemies. This joint exercise, dear listeners, makes it plain once again what brotherhood-in-arms means. While the combat vehicles are now disappearing from my sight, let me say that the excellent harmony I felt here is surely not attributable just to the fine weather. This harmony and this fighting spirit and zeal are only too typical of two friendly troop components which, jointly with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, are holding guard day and night with passionate devotion to the same cause and to mankind's greatest treasure -- peace.

WILLI STOPH MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S LUKANOV

AU061132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Monday Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, who was in the GDR on the occasion of the 19th meeting of the joint GDR-People's Republic of Bulgaria economic committee." The partners in the talk briefed each other on the successful implementation of the decisions of the party congresses and expressed their satisfaction that the economic and scientific-technological relations between the two countries have developed on a stable and dynamic basis since the foundation of the economic committee 20 years ago. "This is especially reflected in the increasing deepening of specialization and cooperation in economically important fields and in the constant increase of the mutual exchange of goods. Both sides reaffirmed their firm determination to continue to utilize all possibilities for an effective cooperation to the benefit of both peoples." On the same day Andrey Lukanov was received for a talk by Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member.

33D STATE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION BEGINS

Order of the Day Issued

LD061716 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] In an Order of the Day on the 33d anniversary of the GDR, Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann congratulated the members, civilian employees and reservists of the National People's Army as well as the Border Troops. The national day, the order says, makes the armed forces feel especially obligated to continue to defend with all their strength the people and the stronghold of peace on German soil. In fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and its army, as well as with the whole of the socialist community, the peaceful work, the socialist gains and the life of the people have always been reliably protected. The party and state leadership is assured that the soldiers will do everything to prevent an aggressor being successful and thus to preserve peace for the nations.

Also in an Order of the Day, the interior minister and head of the People's Police, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, praised the class-consciousness and the work full of initiative of all those who work in the organs of the ministry.

Honecker Speaks at Ceremony

LD062048 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On the 33d anniversary of the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the official seat of the State Council bestowed the Karl-Marx Order, GDR national prizes and other high state awards on meritorious individuals and teams. Bernd Skupin reports:

It is a ceremonial occasion in the hall of the State Council building in the Marx-Engelsplatz in Berlin. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, is presenting high awards to citizens of our country, fellow fighters and teams whose devotion and personal contribution to our struggle are outstanding. Present are the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. I see Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffman, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Egon Krenz and Gerhard Schuerer. Also present are deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers and noted public figures.

[Begin Honecker recording] Dear friends and comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

I warmly welcome you at this traditional award ceremony on the eve of our national day. We are celebrating for the 33d time the memorable day on which the GDR, the first German worker-peasant state, was founded. Even at its birth it espoused a policy of peace which has become the central focus of our life and of world interest. The founding of the GDR and its evolution over 3 decades show that our people have irrevocably opted for a new age, the socialist age. They are pursuing this promising path successfully.

The founding of the GDR began a new chapter in the history of the German people and of Europe. A close ally of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the GDR developed as a politically stable, economically efficient state with a flourishing culture. Its progress has been marked by profound revolutionary changes, great creative efforts by our people and hard struggles against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

Wherever you look the working class in the closest alliance with the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and all working people, has proved itself as the builder on German soil of a world in which man is truly human. We know that in terms of what we desire our work is still imperfect. Yet what we have created in the past 33 years under the leadership of the party of the working class will be assured. It confirms in us the certainty that we shall master the tasks facing us now and in future. Thus our national day is marked by many initiatives aimed at implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress on the development of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. We can be proud of the results. They epitomize the truth that the elimination of man's exploitation of man clears the way to the free development of the people's creative energies.

It enables us to solve, in the struggle for peace and socialism, tasks unprecedented in scale. That is the most effective support we can give to the policy of the party and government and its paramount aim which is to avert the calamity of nuclear war and to make a contribution to the ending of the arms race and to concrete measures of disarmament.

Dear friends and comrades, today we honor persons and teams who have done outstanding economic and scientific-technological work along these lines. We honor artists and cultural workers for their services to our cultural life. We feel particular pleasure at the awards to veterans of labor and the revolutionary struggle whose devotion to the socialist cause has been instrumental in the creation and prospering of the GDR and is an example to our youth.

Our GDR is the work of many generations. It epitomizes the ideals of true freedom and human dignity. The finest traditions of our nation are alive here. Where social security, the right to work, equal education opportunities are guaranteed as they are here, where the equality of women and the right of young people to participate in the running of our society are practiced, everyone can develop his creative potential. Socialism and the crisis-ridden capitalist system, with its mass unemployment, neglect of education, poor outlook for the working people, above all for the young, are worlds apart. The GDR embodies social progress, embodies the socialist Germany. Dear friends and comrades, you have played a notable part in the sound development of our republic.

Let me thank you and express my appreciation. [applause] In appreciation of your services I award to you, at the suggestion of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, the Karl-Marx Order, the title Outstanding Scientists of the People, the Grand Star of International Friendship, the title Hero of Labor and the GDR National Prize. I warmly congratulate you on these high honors and express my best wishes for your health, vigor and personal well-being, for success in the struggle for peace and socialism. [applause] [end recording]

Generals and Colonels Promoted

AU061130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 4 October 1982 on the occasion of the coming 33d anniversary of the GDR, generals of the Ministry of State Security were promoted and colonels were appointed major generals by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman and chairman of the National Defense Council, for their extraordinary achievements of many years. The promotion and appointment ceremony was attended by Army Gen Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security; Col Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council; and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security.

Berlin Military Parade

LD071002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] 7 Oct (ADN) -- A parade of honor by the National People's Army in Berlin this morning marked the start of festivities commemorating the 33d founding anniversary of the GDR. Watched by tens of thousands of Berliners and their guests, the soldiers demonstrated their determination to reliably protect socialism and peace under the leadership of the SED alongside the fraternal armies. Workers lining the route cheered and proclaimed on placards their firm solidarity with the party of the working class and the armed forces of the socialist states. They warmly applauded Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of party and state leadership as they stepped onto the podium. With slogans such as "Our full support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives" and "Down with the NATO missle decision, we want to live and work in peace," the workers reaffirmed their will to strengthen the socialist state and further the cause of peace.

Honecker Article in PRAVDA

LD071048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0725 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- "In Fraternal Alliance With the Country of Lenin" is the headline of an article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, published in PRAVDA on Thursday to mark the 33d anniversary of the GDR. The people of the GDR are celebrating their national day in an atmosphere of creative work and diverse initiatives for implementating the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, Erich Honecker writes.

"Proceeding from what has been achieved, the citizens of our country are striving to strengthen the first state of workers and peasants of German soil on an all-round basis, and thus at the same time live up to their responsibility in the struggle for peace in fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin and the other countries of the socialist community," the article states.

The position by the GDR in the community of peoples confirms what was stated in 1949, that its creation signified a turning point in the history of the German people and Europe. It had become an important element and influential factor of political stability on the European Continent. This development did not come about by itself but was assured under the leadership of the SED in harsh conflict with the class enemy.

"The ideas of Red October are alive in the GDR. They are the basis of our party's work. They pervade the creative initiatives of our people in developing a new world," Erich Honecker writes. Friendship with the USSR, which we communists have always held in high regard, true to the legacy of Ernst Thaelmann, has been of fundamental importance for the GDR's successful development during 33 years. It has constantly deepened further and has now for several generations in our country been a matter close to the heart. It is the fraternal, indestructible solidarity between the SED and the CPSU, the GDR and the USSR, which strengthens the people of our country in their certainty about the future and the conviction that we shall successfully master the tasks of the eighties."

The continued dynamic development of the economy in accordance with the economic strategy of the SED is of decisive importance in this respect. All classes and sectors of the population are making their contribution to the SED's policy which serves the well-being of the people, and increasingly more citizens see their own work results as the most important thing they themselves can do toward a secure peace.

"The further the development of socialism advances, the deeper fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other friendly socialist countries become," Erich Honecker writes. "This applies all the more to the eighties, when we are experiencing persistent attempts by imperialism to shift the burden of the consequences of its crisis onto the socialist countries."

The GDR centered its attention on helping in the international arena to ensure that the achievements of detente are successfully defended against the policy of confrontation, as practised above all by the U.S. administration, and that the zones of detente are extended. The imperialist course of confrontation instead of cooperation, stepped-up arming instead of detente, is currently the most dangerous source of a nuclear world war. "There is, therefore, nothing more important than securing peace," Erich Honecker stresses. "It is to this end, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, that we are directing all our efforts."

The GDR fully and wholly supports the Soviet initiatives for limiting and reducing armaments, particularly nuclear ones, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. In this way real opportunities would be utilized for reaching positive results in solving these urgent problems.

In conclusion Erich Honecker notes: "The GDR, as a cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe, will continue to fulfill its duty in future. The people here know that we have good friends and reliable allies at our side, headed by the mighty Soviet Union, which carries the banner of progress and a happy future for mankind. In a few months it will be the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet state. This historic world anniversary will be duly celebrated by us as a joint day of celebration."

FRG TELEVISION REPORTS ON HALLE SYNOD DISCUSSION

DW061607 [Editorial Report] Baden-Baden ARD television network in German at 2000 GMT on 5 October, in its regular feature report moderated by Franz Alt, presents a 10-minute Peter Merseburger "documentary" on the recent synod in Halle held by the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. This documentary contains excerpts from statements by participants in the synod, and is designed to show that the central topic of this synod was "peace," as Merseburger puts it, and reflects a "pacifist trend."

The documentary first shows "youth delegate" Ernst Opitz who says: "It continues to be a fact that many Christians in the barracks who wish to read the Bible or to gather for prayer can do so only covertly. To me this is a question concerning the freedom of creed and conscience granted by our Constitution because I think that a citizen in uniform is also entitled to be covered by the provisions of the Constitution. It would really be desirable for more leeway to emerge in this regard."

The next speaker appearing on the screen is Ludwig Grosse, identified as the church superintendent of Saalfeld, who criticizes the GDR media as follows: "If it is true -- and we support the idea -- that a moratorium on hostile rhetoric has been demanded in Moscow, then why do we tolerate our failure to call by its proper name what is being practiced in this country in the way of hostile rhetoric, for instance in the Black Channel [television program] Monday after Monday?"

Synod member Lothar Teichmann from Karl-Marx-Stadt is shown saying: "I think it is a dangerous venture that every army must be indoctrinated against an enemy just to make it realize the reason for its service. Such indoctrination toward building an enemy image happens during the initial few weeks in a harsh black-white contrast. Everyone in service must be aware of that."

The camera then shows Friedrich Schorlemmer, a minister at Wittenberg, who quotes from a National People's Army instruction textbook: "Tactics are no less inspiring to a commander than art is to the artist. What an artist and a commander have in common is a sense of perception and of image in their thinking. For the sake of a lofty goal, the heroic death is even beautiful. What develops is the forceful, emotional excitement and tension which is generally referred to as combat ecstasy. The representation of the ugly face of war evokes only sympathy for the victims, no hate for the aggressor. The representation of the terrible side of war thus lessens the ideological value of the beauty of a heroic feat and possibly produces pacifist feelings.

"No difference is made here between 1941 and 1981. Since 1945 we have advanced through the atomic bomb into another era. I was aghast when I saw that this is an instruction book in an army in which Christians also serve. I was reminded of some 1941 war (?sermons) which I dug out; all it takes is a few changes in language and they fit again. The question of whether warring people could also be in a blessed state is clearly answered from that viewpoint."

Noting that the synod members showed "courage of creed," Merseburger continues his "documentary" with an excerpt from the statement by Heino Falke, provost of Erfurt, who declares: "The Lutheran World Federation has declared antiapartheid a religious principle. Where is the religious principle for us in the question concerning peace? This is what we need to clarify. Could we not agree that the religious principle in any event is at stake where we are called upon to participate in a war waged with nuclear weapons or mass destruction weapons?"

Udo Semper of Oranienburg, who is not further identified, adds this: "To get at the problem directly, the mere subject of mass destruction weapons makes it clear that there is no way to belittle that issue. It is my personal impression that it is no longer possible to draw a dividing line, and if we take a look at the wars and the destruction, the massacres that have taken place, including the most recent one in Lebanon, then I might say that the two cities hit with atom bombs -- Hirochima and Nagasaki -- constitute mere singular incidents in the framework of the overall terror."

The church president, Berhard Natho of Dessau, is presented as the next speaker. He says: "After all, the question is what will happen with our sons who join the National People's Army and who are not, of course, drafted to wage nuclear war. Thank God that our government as well as that of the FRG have clearly declared time and again that a young man who is a member of the national People's Army or of other security organs must participate in what, God forbid, might some day also lead to triggering nuclear strikes. What should these young people be told? If they look toward Halle at all, they are waiting for an answer to the questions: Are they making allowances for our situation? What should we do?"

Returning to Friedrich Schorlemmer, the camera shows the minister reading a quotation from statements by an American Catholic bishop at a Lutheran conference in the United States in which the bishop had seen an "obvious meaning of the cross in unilateral disarmament" and said that "nuclear armament, no matter by which side, is atheistic as well as mad." Schorlemmer adds on his own behalf that "this is enough for me to serve as a peace-ethical justification for engagement in the present situation, and I don't know whether we are ready and able to express similar statements in this country."

The documentary concludes with another statement by Ludwig Grosse: "I consider it a false religious principle for Christians who pray, deliberate, celebrate divine service and partake in the Lord's supper together, accepting his flesh and blood, and then are able to kill each other to protect oil resources or national honor or to preserve a social system. I cannot agree with this, and I feel that I must, to be frank and sincere, state here and now that we have to think even further at this point. To me the answer is clear: No."

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET HARVEST -- In the next few weeks sugar beets must be harvested from 258,000 hectares and transported to the 46 sugar refineries. Daily transport requirements amount to 60,000 tons. The Genthin sugar refinery is a successful example of how shipments have been shifted from road to rail and waterway because unlike most GDR sugar refineries, 88.2 percent of the beets reach the factory via rail or waterway. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82 DW]

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION REPORT -- So far in 1982, the GDR construction enterprises have newly built or modernized as many as 138,178 apartments. This is the best 3/4-year result attained in GDR housing construction. So far the GDR has invested more than M130 billion in housing construction plants and facilities. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82 DW]

ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS -- On 28 September provisions and accomodations for solving problems of mutual interest involving bodies of water were adopted as a result of talks between representatives of the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Conservancy and of the (West) Berlin Senat body for city development and environmental protection. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

ANNIVERSARY TATOO -- Thousands of Berliners observed the grand tatoo held by the GDR National People's Army at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Honor of the Victims of Fascism and Militarism at this hour. The commander of the honor battalion lined up on the occasion was Lieutenant Colonel Wickert who reported to the Berlin city commander, Lt Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, that this unit was standing by for the ceremony. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 6 Oct 82 DW]

DAILY REPORTS CHINESE-SOVIET 'CONSULTATIONS'

AU070940 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 82 p 2

[MTI report: "Chinese-Soviet Consultations in Beijing"]

[Text] Chinese-Soviet consultations on the deputy foreign ministers' level began in Beijing on Tuesday. As has been announced by the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the consultations are taking place in the Chinese capital on the basis of previous talks. The Soviet and Chinese sides are represented by deputy foreign ministers Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen respectively. The last time talks at a similar level took place on the basic principles of interstate relations was in September 1979 in Moscow.

LEADERS MEET WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Gaspar Greets French Delegation

LD061722 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 5 (MTI) -- A French trade union delegation led by Henri Krasucki, secretary-general of the French Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT), arrived in Budapest Tuesday evening. The delegation was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Sandar Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

Kadar Receives French Group

LD061726 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the secretary general of the largest French trade union federation. Henri Krasucki, head of the Confederation Generale du Travail, arrived in Budapest yesterday in the company of several other trade union leaders. Today's talks were also attended by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Lazar Receives Brazilian

LD061716 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Government chairman Gyorgy Lazar has received Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendonca, vice president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, who is staying in Hungary on an official visit. At the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views was held about issues of international political and economic life and opportunities for broadening economic cooperation between the two countries.

Ministers Meet SRV Counterparts

LD061838 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Vietnamese ministers of justice and the interior have held talks in Budapest. The minister of justice held talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Imre Markoja, about ways in which legal relations between the two countries could be developed. On the basis of the cooperation agreement concluded, an exchange of information on the law will become regular. Before his departure the minister was also received by deputy premier Janos Borbandi.

The Vietnamese minister of the interior and Istavan Horvath, minister of the interior, have signed a cooperation agreement. The Vietnamese politician was also received today by Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo.

PRC EMBASSY GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041845 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 82 p 4

[MTI report: "Reception on the National Holiday of China"]

[Text] Feng Yujiu, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, on Friday gave a reception at the embassy on the occasion of his country's national holiday. The reception was attended by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as several other representatives of our economic, social and cultural life. Numerous heads and members of the diplomatic missions were also present.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING WITH USSR OFFICIAL

Lazar Receives Talyzin

LD061732 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Nikolay Talyzin, Soviet deputy chairman, who has arrived in Budapest for the session of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee. Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee, also had a discussion with the Soviet politician.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD062318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] In Budapest, the session of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee ended with the signing of a protocol. The representatives of the two governments at the consultations debated the Hungarian proposals to expand agricultural cooperation. They entrusted the two ministries concerned with examining the possibility of selling and introducing a Hungarian poultry plant, a pig farm and a Hungarian corn growing system.

Speaking about the vehicle industry, the committee deemed the cooperation in the Zhiguli car program and in bus manufacturing to be good. At the same time it called attention to the importance of perfecting the vehicles and increasing their lifespan, as well as to the fact that there is a need to increase the effectiveness of vehicle manufacture and to improve the supply of spare parts. It was noted that the discussions, on the basis of which the renovation of the Likino bus factory would begin with Hungarian participation, are nearing conclusion. Special emphasis at the consultations was laid on cooperation in electronics. The committee noted that in view of the Western countries' embargo policies and of the special significance of electronics, there is a need to speed up and expand the process of cooperation. Within this framwork, Soviet industry will, in the near future, deliver modern picture tubes for Hungarian color TV sets.

Assessing the completion of foreign trade deliveries planned for the current year, the committee has entrusted the two countries' ministries concerned with taking especially prompt measures in the interest of completing contracts on schedule and of making up backlogs. Reviewing the implementation of former decisions, the body has adopted measures for developing direct relations between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises and organizations.

The protocol on the committee's discussions was signed by Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy prime ministers. During the day Nikolay Talyzin was received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

The discussions having ended, the Soviet delegation left Hungary.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD061900 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- Hungarian leaders Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, greeted in a telegram Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the 33d anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic.

The telegram stresses:

"The Hungarian people know well and highly appreciate the outstanding achievements of the workers of the German Democratic Republic scored in the construction of a developed socialist society and the promotion of culture and sciences under the guidance of the German Socialist Unity Party.

"We highly appreciate the activity of the German Democratic Republic in the strengthening of international peace and security, the safeguarding of the achievements of detente and the promotion of the cooperation of socialist countries.

"We notice with heartfelt pleasure that the fraternal friendship of our peoples and parties is comprehensively developing in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"On the national day of your country we wish you, the working people of the German Democratic Republic, further successes in social progress and the prosperity of socialism the cause of peace and your country."

Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Horst Sindermann, president of the Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic, on the national day of the country. The National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Hungarian communist youth union also sent telegrams of greetings to the corresponding organizations in the GDR.

PARTY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMY, TIES WITH USSR

AU061808 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 82 p 5

["Based on" a lecture by Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the MSZMP Political Academy on 22 September: "Ferenc Havasi -- For the Fulfillment of Our Foreign Economic Strategy"]

[Excerpts] At its June 1982 session, the MSZMP Central Committee analyzed the economic development of the seventies, defined the foreign economic strategy geared to the present circumstances, and elaborated courses of the development of the system of direction that best serve that strategy.

This subject was also discussed by the Central Committee in 1977. The resolution issued at that time deserves lasting credit for the fact that following the 1973-74 world economic changes, it reviewed for the first time what economic-political position we should adopt in this new situation. Also the definition of a whole array of tasks in that resolution was correct, so much so that those conclusions guide us in our direction even today. However, on the basis of what we knew then, we could certainly not take into account the changes that have occurred year after year since 1979. Therefore, the 1977 resolution appraised the possibilities of the country and the socialist countries somewhat more optimistically than the subsequent facts showed them to be.

A new resolution was also needed to review self-critically the economic-political outlook and practice of the seventies. This was outlined by the resolution in stating that the Hungarian economic leadership reacted to the world economic changes differently from 1974 to 1978 than it did following 1978. It is important that the party document appraises this decade because that is indispensable for a political orientation and a homogeneous interpretation of processes, and also for enabling us to take suitable advantage of the then obtained experiences.

One of the experiences -- one worthy of analysis and appraisal -- applying to 1972-73 concerns the reform of the direction of the economy. We encountered an appraisal of this era which held that, strictly speaking, there was parity between the supporters and opponents of the reform, which crippled the activity of both sides. However, that is a somewhat simplified interpretation for the history of the reform of the economic direction goes beyond the seventies. The essential lesson of this history is that the party has always been struggling for the new, against views emerging at both poles. That was the case during the periods of the preparation and introduction of the reform in 1972-73 and also subsequently. It is a fact that the 1972-73 resolutions did not criticize the fundamental principles of the reform at that time either. Those resolutions were aimed at validating the fundamental principles of the reform and limiting some of its undesirable effects. However, the economic-political practice pursued at the time deserved serious criticism in a few respects.

We are again living in an era where some views are being reformulated that are not entirely forward-looking politically. The means must be found for us to bring these views closer to each other in theoretical-political work through sensitivity on both sides with a two-sided debate. It is not a good thing that positions are made public -- and without being criticized to boot -- which advocate that the state should withdraw from economic direction, that we should make market effects even more unhampered by enhancing enterpreneurial freedom, and that we should permit open rivalry for import privileges (as though that would depend on our decisions alone).

We are convinced that it is necessary to review continuously all the possibilities offered by the reform of the system of direction introduced in 1968. Such a review would show that we have by no means taken advantage of all possibilities in the development of all three major elements of the system of direction -- that is, planning, economic regulation and the institution system. We must not contemplate the development of a new system of direction that differs conceptually from the 1968 one, but develop continuously and rationally, conforming to the level of our development, all three major elements of the system of direction.

Such a task is, for instance, the development of a suitable combination of central will and enterprise independence. Also ahead of us is the development of a producer price system which would appropriately help the economic leadership in decisionmaking and management. And if we call to mind such possibilities as the perfection of a political mechanism that helps the functioning of the reform and the development of the party and state direction, it becomes even more obvious that we have made only the first steps in accomplishing several important tasks outlined in 1968.

I would like to speak separately about aspects of our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the mutual advantages inherent in it. The value of our turnover this year amounts to approximately R8 billion. The structure of our commodity turnover is consistent with our economic endowments. The bulk of our exports consist of products of the processing industry, while a decisive portion of our imports is made up of energy, materials and machines imported in large quantities. We are importing 6.4 million tons of oil from the Soviet Union. Let us consider what buying it from any other market would mean! Our national gas imports amount to 4-5 billion cubic meters annually.

Of the overall commodity turnover, 34 percent is transacted within the framework of specialization and joint venture relations. Among joint ventures, cooperation in the vehicle industry, in which the value of mutual deliveries amounts to R900 million annually, is worth mentioning.

The value of agreements of specialization in electrotechnology, communications technology and the instrument industry amount to R200 million. The product specialization of computer technological equipment is valued in 5 years at R320 million. These are enormous sums, and they are significant also from a structural viewpoint with regard to the modernization of the Hungarian economy and the Hungarian product structure. We realize our greatest central development programs in cooperation with the Soviet Union: the programs of the aluminum industry, the petrochemical industry, the pharmaceutical industry, the production of intermediary pesticides and the production of microelectronic components. We cooperate in the production of nuclear powerplant machinery and equipment and the implementation of a whole array of other specialization agreements.

The Soviet Union participates in the construction of several Hungarian industrial projects, such as the Paks nuclear powerplant, and provides machinery for the development of the Duna ironworks and the modernization of energetics, iron metallurgy, chemical industry, petrochemical, building material industry and other enterprises. Our deliveries also contribute to important investments of the Soviet Union. A good example of this is our participation in the construction of the Fraternity gas pipeline, or our contribution to the development of poultry breeding and processing. A program in which we will participate in the modernization of four Soviet light industry enterprises is now being coordinated.

The June session of the Central Committee has also resolved that the system of direction of the national economy must be developed in subordination to the foreign economic stragegy that has been outlined.

From the moment of its inception, our planning has been accustomed to different dynamics and different international environmental effects. Now the entire system of planning must make more allowances for the changed conditions. This requires flexible and, at the same time, consistent plans. It is probable that now it is not the augmentation of objectives that will come to the foreground of planning activity, but an accentuation of priorities that affect all the objectives of the plan. The role of prognostication in planning will increase; flexibility can be one of the factors that can be useful in planning for alternative possibilities. We must strengthen safety in planning by the development of reserves as well. It follows from the changing conditions that it is practicable to tie the time deadlines of the plan much more to the duration of the implementation of those most important investments that affect the structure. In the area of medium-term planning, it seems reasonable to elaborate plans also for shorter periods than heretofore: The planning office is now studying prospects in the 1983-85 period, for instance. We must also, in all certainty, find the means for bringing into play, within the framework of the accepted plan, an efficacious system of direction that complies with the plan for the people's economy and the safe functioning of enterprises alike and, at the same time, is consistent with the fundamental principles of our system of direction.

Thus, the demand on planning can be summarized in that it is necessary to reduce the determinant nature of planning activity. Open and flexible plans guided increasingly by the changing reality are needed.

As for aspects of regulation, the task is to perfect a normative system in financial regulation, preferably so that economic regulation should impart to well-functioning and profitable enterprises a stimulus for further development. A flexible exchange rate policy conforming to the expected economic conditions must be developed. We will continue to strengthen the prestige attained by the forint in the financial world. It is important to elaborate a regulation of wages and earnings conforming to the new requirements. We will remove the obstacles in the flow of money and other resources to the effective branches, place relations between enterprises even more on the bases of interest and, together with its socio-political effects, accept and countenance the differentiation among enterprises according to income.

In the further development of the institution system, we will continue to strive for a better harmony between central direction and enterprise independence. In ministerial direction, supervisory work should become stronger and optimization of technological-technical prerequisites should be placed in the focus of attention. At the same time, enterprise independence should be further enhanced and responsible initiative should be strengthened in the enterprise sphere.

In shaping enterprise organization, the endeavor should be to ensure that a size and organizational structure develops that best serve effectiveness. There is no need to swear either by small, or medium, or large enterprises. What is needed is enterprise dimensions and organizations that best suit the purpose -- effectiveness. Profile and spheres of activity must also be attuned to the objective of effectiveness. Foreign economic success is also served by measures apparently remote from it, such as rationalization encompassing economic activity as a whole, the useful exploitation of materials, energy and waste and the program of economizing on administrative and social public expenditures.

A more successful functioning of the foreign economy will be fostered by an industrial policy concept under preparation, which will serve the purpose of attuning our industry's economic conditions more favorably to the changing circumstances and new foreign economic requirements.

All this also calls for a development of social awareness, a shaping of mentality and an augmentation of knowledge. That is an indispensable prerequisite for the development of our entire work and the realization of our foreign economic strategy.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING YAR ENVOY -- Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, has received at a farewell visit Salah 'Ali al-Ashwal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to Hungary, who left Budapest for good. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1114 GMT 1 Oct 82 LD]

CANADIAN ENVOY'S FAREWELL VISIT -- Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Canada's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Hungary, Dorothy Jane Armstrong, paid a farewell visit to Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 1 Oct 82 LD]

PAP ANNOUNCES CANCELLATION OF GLEMP VISITS

LD061502 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Oct -- Primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp cancelled his trip to Rome, which he was supposed to make to attend the canonisation of the blessed Maksymilian Kolbe, and put off his visit to the United States for the celebrations marking the Jasna Gora anniversary, the Secretariat of Poland's primate reported.

The primate felt that his presence in Poland in the current situation was advisable for the good of the church and the Polish people.

POPE SENDS MESSAGE TO GLEMP ON CANCELED VISIT

LD061554 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] This morning the Holy Father John Paul II sent to the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp the following telegram about the stance you had to adopt in connection with the current situation in our country. I share the justified pain and worries of the episcopal mission. At the same time I express strong hope that the holy day of all Poles, the canonization of the martyr of our land, will be disturbed by nothing and that his intercession with our Lord will be conducive to the victory of good.

I remain linked with you you in prayer.

[Signed] John Paul II, pope

Urges Return to Talks

LD061620 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Address by Pope John Paul II at St Peter's Square in Rome 6 October, recorded]

[Excerpt] My dear fellow-countrymen: [applause] At the beginning of October, I kneel before the Jasna Gora mother with the rosary in my hand and I join with you in the rosary. We say the most simple words which never become outdated because there is in them the amazing depth of the angel's salutation, ave Maria. The Creator talks to the creation, the Eternal Father with the immaculate virgin. This conversation establishes the reality of the mystery of the incarnation and at the same time prejudges the dignity which man possesses in relation to God Eternal and all of earth's history.

The archbishop of Krakow and the cardinal recently said this. We want the time of talk to return and we do not neglect anything so that it may return. We do not neglect anything so that none of the great, just things which arose in the past 2 years perish, due to which we today feel ourselves more to be masters of that land than before.

We must, dear brothers and sisters [applause], we must join together strongly in the rosary so that none of that will perish in us. We must join together very much in prayer so that man, every man, and together with him the whole nation, may retain that dignity which grows in his life primarily from talking with God.

GLEMP SAID TO FEAR REACTION TO SOLIDARITY BAN

NC061906 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6 (AFP) -- With tension on the rise in Poland due to the impending dissolution of Solidarity, Roman Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp's decision to cancel his travels abroad adds a new element of drama to the unfolding events.

The archbishop was scheduled to go to the Vatican this week to join a group of Polish bishops who have been there since Monday for the upcoming canonisation of Polish priest Maksymilian Kolbe, who died at Auschwitz [word indistinct] when he gave his life to save another prisoner.

The absence of the primate at the ceremony, which is of major importance for the Polish church, will be all the more evident since a government delegation is to travel to the Vatican for the occasion. After the canonisation, Monsignor Glemp was to go to the United States for a two-week tour of 12 American cities with large Polish communities to mark the 600th anniversary of the sanctuary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

A communique from the primate's Secretariat, released today on the official news agency PAP's foreign wires but not mentioned by local radio or television, said the archbishop "feels that, in the current situation, his presence in Poland is advisable for the good of the church and the Polish people." The "situation" mentioned in the communique undoubtedly refers to the new law on trade unions to be adopted by parliament on Friday. The immediate effect of the law will be to make Solidarity, and all other unions suspended by the state of siege, illegal.

Last week, Monsignor Glemp told a group of foreign journalists that "dangerous events" could be expected if Polish authorities moved to dissolve Solidarity. News filtering out from parliamentary club meetings held here yesterday in preparation for the parliament session point to the same possibility, with some MP's apparently distressed at having to do the government's "dirty work" in breaking up the independent union.

In a rare move, the party Politburo yesterday reminded communist MP's that they were to respect party discipline and vote in favor of the new law. In the streets, for the moment, militia patrols have incrased but the populations has yet to react, the text of the planned law not having been published. The only mention of it here so far has been in editorials -- and the commentators have been careful to avoid pointing out that once the new measures takes effect, it will deprive Polish workers of any union representation until the "new unions" are implemented -- at least until the end of the year.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES TRADE UNION DRAFT LAW

LD061338 Warsaw PAP in English 1103 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Oct -- At its meeting today, the PUWP CC Political Bureau acquainted itself with a report on preparations for the plenary meeting of the Sejm. The bureau stated that the draft law on trade unions opens the way for building an independent and self-governing trade union movement, an authentic representative of the working class and all working people. The movement, rid of the errors of the past, will be reborn on the ground of defence of the interests of the working class and consolidation of the accomplishments of socialism in Poland. The bureau stated that the Polish United Workers' Party unambiguously recognized the right of the working people to set up independent and self-governing trade unions, which was stressed during the plenary meetings of the Central Committee in 1980 and 1981 and in the resolution of the 9th party congress.

The unchanging stance of the PUWP on trade union movement was reiterated again at the 7th plenary meeting of the Central Committee held last January. The resolution passed by this meeting stressed the need for rebuilding "a strong, independent and self-governing trade union movement, which would be a universal platform of co-managing the country, organization of the working people and defence of their everyday socio-professional interests."

The Political Bureau stated that the draft law on trade unions now before the Sejm, while basing on the version agreed on with trade unions in 1981, contains qualitatively new and more advanced solutions compared to the old law of 1949, and envisages wider powers for trade unions in the welfare sphere than the draft of 1981.

The bureau stressed that the current draft takes into account numerous demands put forward by the working people during the discussion on trade union future started in February. The principles it proposed to adopt are compatible with international conventions ratified by Poland. The Political Bureau obligated the club of Sejm deputies of the PUWP to support the draft in Sejm discussion and voting.

The Political Bureau reviewed the state of implementation of the resolution of the 9th PUWP congress, stating that during the 15 months which have elapsed since the congress its resolutions have been implemented by way of solving many complex problems and various transformations in the socio-political life.

The bureau acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the next plenary meeting of the Central Committee, to be devoted to a discussion of the role of PUWP authorities and organizations in solving key problems of the socio-political development of the country during the 1980's, and the implementation of the three-year economic plan in particular.

PZPR OFFICIALS ENDORSE NEW TRADE UNION LAW

Siwak Speaks to Workers

LD061740 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, today met employees of the Police chemical works. During the meeting, he replied to over 50 questions asked by the employees of the works. Issues of the 3-year plan, reform of the wage system, results of the economic reform, jurisdiction, mutual relations between the party and the church and possibilities of lifting martial law in connection with the new law on trade unions were brought up. Here is an excerpt of Albin Siwak's statement on the last subject.

[Begin recording] One wants to commission trade unions but this cannot be done under martial law since martial law, as you know, suspended the activity of the past trade unions. Thus, it will be necessary to look for such legal bases here which will make it possible to change martial law into a different state, which will make it possible, so to speak, to alleviate a whole number of various problems including also making trade unions active. But we will need legal bases which will create, at the same time, protection against the possibility of, say, hooligan-like excesses in the street and not only hooligan-like excesses since, as we know, there is the Solidarity underground. You hear in communiques that Frasyniuk and the whole group were apprehended yesterday and not a day passes without, so to speak, printing, machines, paper, ink, radio stations and a whole number of very serious matters such as terrorist groups, groups which produce or store arms, being uncovered. Thus, there must be legal protection which will make it possible, so to speak, to take vigorous measures which will secure order in our country.

I would like to say here with full responsibility that the law, the resolution on trade unions, in its present text -- this is the fourth version now -- is a good law. It is a law which protects much more the working class, welfare issues, than the law which has been in force up to now. [end recording]

Bejger Chairs Party Meeting

AU061404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Report signed '(Z.W.)': "A meeting of the Primary Party Organization at the Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia"]

[Text] A meeting of the primary party organization at the Polish Ocean Lines in Gdynia, chaired by Comrade Stanislaw Berjger, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, was held on 30 September. The meeting's main theme was the 100th anniversary of the workers movement in Poland, which was celebrated this year. Points of tremendous importance were emphasized during the discussion. Point one being that the Polish workers movement arose from the Polish soil while the workers parties were shaped by Polish workers. This reflection is particularly important at a time when oppositionist and reactionary forces are attempting to proclaim that the workers party does not represent Polish interests. The second proposal concerns the absolte necessity of tracing back to our origins, to the roots of our workers traditions. This is of particular importance in Gdynia, a young town but one which possesses a rich and glorious history which has been written by the workers class -- people who built the powerful town and port through the force of their hands and intellects both during the interwar and postwar periods of reconstruction and expansion.

A second extremely important subject discussed by the meeting was the future of the trade union movement in Poland. As Comrade S. Bejger emphasized in his speech, the situation has reached the stage at which we can determine the principles and legal norms of the development of the trade union movement in our country. As our experience of the recent past indicates, all previous attempts at directing Solidarity away from the road leading to a change in the socialist system have failed to bring results and there is no alternative at present but to revert to the settlements contained in the Gdansk agreement and to create trade unions which are independent of state and economic administration. This will come about with the support of a draft law, work on which is drawing near completion.

The proposal of this law suits the letter and spirit of social agreements and also takes into account the remarks raised during the discussion regarding the proposals published in February 1982. The passing and implementation of a bill concerning trade unions by the Sejm will be an expression of further normalization of life in our country, a normalization which is a prerequisite for the suspension of martial law.

The third topic was the development of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth in enterprises. The participants also discussed the course of the last plenary session of the PZPR Executive Committee in Gdansk concerning the degree to which economic reforms have been implemented in this voivodship.

DAILIES ON FUTURE OF TU MOVEMENT, SOLIDARITY

TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Oct

AU061411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Krzysztof Krauss article: "A Workers', Self-Governing and Socialist Movement"]

[Text] The Sejm has recommenced work on the trade union bill which was interrupted by the declaration of martial law. Social discussion on the trade union movement's ideological principles and organizational structure, which was set off to a start by the publication of the proposals of the Council of Ministers' committee in February, lasted almost 5 months. We also presented this discussion in the columns of TRYBUNA LUDU, publishing opinions, comments and proposals from our readers.

The time is approaching to draw conclusions from the experiences not only of the "pre-August" period, but also of the stormy and tense years 1980-81, when the extremist wing of Solidarity, overpowered by destructive and oppositional forces, imposed on the union a character that had nothing to do with the trade union movement.

It is obvious that no modern country, and certainly no socialist country, can function normally without an authentic workers' representation in matters which concern the widely-conceived working conditions and living standards of work forces.

The economic reform which is being implemented since the beginning of this year is, after all, based on wide self-management by enterprises, which calls for the existence of independent, self-managing trade union organizations expressing the interests of the work forces, besides the existence of elected bodies jointly administering places of work. Without these, a vacuum arises, making it necessary for bodies set up by the work forces to take care of production matters, solve problems of efficent management and adopt functions which should normally be carried out by trade unions. This would threaten to distort the idea of work forces jointly managing their work places and would push workers' councils into regarding their duties in a very narrow way, in a way in which only "demands" are made. It is clear that neither a defense of workers' interests nor the economic organization of work places could function properly under such conditions.

Sejm deputies will give final shape to the trade union law. But before the parliament adopts this important document, one can already express the conviction today that several basic and extremely important questions should create no doubts in people's minds.

There is no doubt, and this emerges from the experiences of previous years, particularly during the period preceding August 1980, that unions cannot be inert, bureaucratized and stiff. Work forces do not need such trade unions; otherwise, they cannot fulfill their basic tasks: representing workers' interests and demands. The economic administration does not need them either, neither do the state authorities nor the party which leads the process of socialist construction. The administration and the authorities do not need them because otherwise they cannot be partners in the solving of matters which demand a two-sided approach, one by employers and one by employees.

They also cannot be unions which would serve as a screen for oppositional political activities, because then they would quite simply not be trade unions. That is why there is no return and there can be no return to the concept adopted by the Solidarity leadership and which its activists are trying to continue in underground structures.

Despite the fact that work forces always have their own interests, they are a part of the community. Any demand from the work forces, however justifiable, can only be carried out when we as a community work out measures which are a firm basis for progress in life. Organizations which have set themselves the aim of breaking up the state destroy the foundations on which the life of all contemporary communities rests, and if the break up of the state is meant to be only a passing stage in the creation of a state based on political principles other than socialist ones, this would mean regressing in history. This was what Solidarity's leadership bodies wanted.

In August 1980, the workers' class defined its stance: socialism yes, distortion no. For there is no turning back from the chances that the postwar political transformations have created for the country and the nation. The nation will never renounce this. The achievements which comprise a socialist state and a socialist community are irreversible. Despite the mistakes we have made, we are a country whose picture on the map of Europe is fundamentally different from what it was in the past. It is different materially, however, it is also different because of the more honorable way in which matters of social justice, equality and so on are grasped.

Unions which direct their interest at political contests and at battles against the authorities for mastery over the state, and this is what happened in the case of Solidarity, must lose sight of the everyday interests of the work forces, for whose protection and representation they have been appointed.

This is what the drama faced by all the workers who supported Solidarity was all about; this drama being the fact that this union, born out of the real aspirations of workers, stopped being a workers' union and one which expresses the interests of individual work-forces because organized political forces belonging to the antisocialist opposition assumed control over it. It became merely a slow tool in alien, nonworkers' hands. The healthy workers' stream in Solidarity lost in the face of various "advisers," "experts" and other "helpers." It lost because a false conception was imposed on it.

Divisions among the work forces are still deep and emotions have not died down yet. If we are to have the right conditions for a real rebirth of the trade union movement in Poland, fulfilling the function a trade union movement is supposed to fulfill, it does not seem possible to reactivate the organizational structures that have existed up to now. In such a situation, the most feasible solution seems to be to create a new trade union movement from scratch, one which really defends workers' interests, but also one which takes an active part in the process of socialist construction and which recognizes the principles of the Constitution, the PZPR's leadership role and the permanence and inviolability of our alliances.

Creating new structures and regarding the experiences gained up to now as a closed chapter would form the right conditions to abate the emotions and divisions among the work forces, and real conditions would emerge for the work forces to create self-dependently the kind of trade unions they expect, the kind they need and the kind which will be in a position to fulfill the tasks belonging to trade unions.

Daily on TU-Party Relations

LD070916 Warsaw PAP in English 0724 GMT 7 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 7 Oct -- In a commentary on the future of trade unions in Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that "the realistic understanding of inseparability of powers and self-governance of trade unions will remain for good one of the greatest achievements of the Polish August. Therefore the demand to make trade unions independent and self-governed was, and is, justified by just reasons and not only noble emotions."

"This has been respected by and included in a draft law on trade unions expected to be submitted to the Sejm (parliament) for plenary meeting debates soon," the paper observed.

"Limits to trade union independence are marked out only by our common, superior interest reflected in the Constitution and in the binding legal system. The draft law reflects what has already been declared in the August agreements and all trade union statutes registered after August -- that is respect for the principles of the socialist state, for the leading role of the PUWP in the building of socialism and for Poland's international alliances," ZYCIE WARSZAWY underscored.

"Independent and self-governed trade unions are needed because the working people expect such unions and also because only such unions can be a partner in the building of socialism which has been made extremely more difficult by the crisis. Partnership between the party -- the leading force in the state -- and trade unions is the best guarantee for respect for their independence by the authorities and administration.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY 27 Sep

AU041453 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Z.M. commentary: "Waiting for Trade Unions"]

[Text] A few facts which have emerged during the past few days indicate that we are now entering a period during which it will be possible to draw conclusions from our discussion regarding the future of trade unions, which spanned several months. Preparations for the creation of a legal framework for the trade union movement on the basis of the experiences of recent years and months seem to be entering a phase of concrete decision-making.

The well-known article published last week in the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA, which usually presents the stand of the government, and statements from political and state activists give us an insight into the foundations behind the concept of overcoming a situation which at present has no active place for the trade union movement.

The belief that such a situation cannot last for long is also becoming stronger among political circles, which bear a fundamental responsibility for the fate of the country. Let us then, in connection with this plain truth, remember that people who work and above all the workers class possess only a suspended right to form trade unions. We are convinced that no one could seriously undermine this right, irrespective of all the experiences and dangers which have been connected with the utilization of union structures in order to fight to change the system. Similarly, the nonfunctioning of the trade union movement, were it to continue indefinitely, would also be a form of attack on our system, an attack from a conservative extreme.

While taking this into consideration we must at the same time remember all the experiences of past years and months and discuss our justifiable fears, without any complexes or nervousness, concerning the revival of a trade union movement.

We should neither forget nor fail to include in any legal measures consequences resulting from the changing line of action which Solidarity's leadership followed, and from changes which led to the creation of a political bloc of oppositionist or antisocialist forces, designed to work behind a union facade.

It is not possible to ignore the existence of a political underground which takes advantage of the name and authority of Solidarity, while becoming more and more closely associated with foreign political centers which set for themselves a goal of fighting off socialism and weakening the socialist camp.

No one could likewise pretend that nothing in particular happened between August and December which could not have influenced a newly revived trade union movement in our country. A great deal did in fact take place. Martial law was not after all announced without reason.

On the other hand both logic and political consistency demand an assessment of the internal dialectics of the whole trade union movement during the post-August period, while telling us to avoid like the plague all decisions or mechanisms which might lead to the recreation of a pre-August breed of union and to the practice which was one of the factors which led to the crisis.

What kind of conclusions can we draw from all this?

It seems, above all, apparent that the revival of a trade union movement in the Poland of 1982 will be a difficult and complicated process with a possibility of being lengthy and not without risk.

We are agree that trade union organizations can never again even resemble political parties, that they cannot threaten the foundations of the socialist system but should, on the contrary, improve the socialist model by having all the attributes of a trade representative from the sphere of labor, which were only a fantasy at the time of the Central Council of Trade Unions. While noting this we must at the same time realize that the road to this goal does not by any means follow only a statutory route. It also cuts across political battles. If then we are more concerned with its essence rather than with the formal aspect of the activities of the trade union movement and its structure than we should not persist with labels which are further burdened by an indelible record. We should instead work in the interests of observing the defined principles which were recorded during the August agreement and hence became a fundamental source of social trust.

And finally, while awaiting a decision concerning the trade union movement, we must agree to a return to the normal order of values generally in force in the civilized world.

In terms of public life this order places the interests of the state and the system above the interests or demands of individual groups, organizations or circles.

Trade unions function within the state. The situation that existed before December, when attempts were made to introduce opposing rules, was loaded with negative consequences. The entire society is paying dearly for the economic costs incurred during this reckless concept, costs which have been drastically intensified by our previous mistakes.

It is for this reason that when there is talk of a return to our source, one does not of course mean a return to the crisis situation preceding 13 December, but a return to the starting point for a revival of the trade union movement, this being the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

TRYBUNA LUDA 2/3 Oct

AU041600 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Anna Rawlowska article: "The Future of Trade Unions -- Socialist Trade Unions Means Self-Governing and Independent Trade Unions" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IT IS A STRANGE PARADOX THAT THE FALSE VIEW OF THE FUNCTIONS OF TRADE UNIONS, AS PROMOTED BY SOLIDARITY LEADERS, HAS ALSO TAKEN HOLD OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE SEEKING TO DEMOLISH THIS VIEW. THE SHAPE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, THE RANGE OF ITS RIGHTS AND DUTIES AND ITS PLACE IN THE SYSTEM OF PEOPLE'S POWER HAVE NOT BEEN THE PRIMARY SUBJECT OF THE SEVERAL MONTHS' DISCUSSION OF THE FUTURE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. WE SHOULD REALIZE THAT THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HAS BEEN DOMINATED BY THE ISSUE OF A POLITICAL OPPOSITION MOVEMENT AND ITS THREATS TO SOCIAL ORDER AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR SYSTEM AND BY THE ISSUE OF HOW TO OVERCOME SUCH THREATS.

TO ME THIS IS THE PRIMARY WEAKNESS OF THE DISCUSSION INITIATED BY THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMITTEE [for trade unions]. THE PARTICIPANTS IN THIS DISCUSSION HAVE FOCUSED THEIR ATTENTION ON THE ISSUE OF DEFINING WHAT IS NOT TRADE UNION ACTIVITY INSTEAD OF DEFINING WHAT IS OR WHAT THIS ACTIVITY SHOULD BE IN THE SOCIALIST STATE.

It is natural that the antisocialist political orientation, which for tactical reasons uses the front of trade unions, has developed its programmatic theses apart from the trade union movement. (This has been precisely the reason why more sober observers have been able to see through this observation.) But it is astonishing with what ease this false viewpoint has taken hold of the social circles that are far from going into political opposition.

We should hope that the trade union law will bring some clarity and unambiguity to the subject of trade unions. It is high time to do this if the issue of trade unions in Poland is not to be buried for years, in line with the principle that, although the gypsy is guilty, the blacksmith is hanged. THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ATTEMPTS OF THE ANTI-SOCIALIST OPPOSITION TO WIN FREEDOMS MUST BE, IN MY VIEW, TRULY IMPLACABLE AND DEVOID OF EVEN THE SMALLEST CONCESSIONS. THIS STRUGGLE MUST NOT BE TRANSORMED INTO THE FEAR OF TRADE UNION FREEDOMS THAT ARE CONSONANT WITH THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST STATE, WHICH WE WANT TO DEVELOP IN LINE WITH ALL THE POST-AUGUST REFORM.

THE PASSING OF THE TRADE UNION LAW WILL CERTAINLY OPEN A NEW CHAPTER IN TRADE UNION AFFAIRS, WILL PROVIDE A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THEM AND WILL DEFINE THE SPHERE OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE. This is a step of enormous and decisive significance, but only the first step. How this framework will be filled and what seeds will be sown is not in the hands of the legislator. I have no doubt that this law will respect the letter and spirit of the accords signed in August and September 1980 because this is the unchangeable position of the authorities on all points. No doubt this framework will be broad enough and will make it possible for the working people to set up by themselves genuine trade union organizations, to promote self-defense in labor relations, to share in the state's social decisions, and so on. The rest is in the hands of those who are directly concerned with the trade union issue, as attested to by the authorities', statements that trade unions will be what the workers class makes of them.

Many events have occurred in our country between the day on which the work on the trade union law was begun and the coming adoption of it. These events have certainly influenced the form of this law. Work enterprises are the basic areas of trade unjon activities, but work enterprises have changed within the time in question because the economic reform and the laws on the socialist enterprise and on work forces' self-management bodies have changed the nature of work enterprises as employers. This is of fundamental significance for trade unions because -- although we are still not fully aware of it -- it has changed the entire employee-employer setup, may and will give rise to new conflicts in labor relations and has introduced into the area of trade activities a new unknown partner -- workers self-management bodies -- which will eventually become a social "coemployer." This means that two social sides will appear in labor relations: self-management bodies and trade unions. It is very hard today to foresee all the possible results of these changes, especially as there are no foreign examples to rely on. However, these quasi-structural phenomena do not exhaust the issue.

The long and painful economic crisis, the lowering of workers' living standards and the tragically intensifying neglect in working conditions have produced an urgent need -- sometimes against verbal declarations -- for trade union activities. The suspension of trade union activities for 9 months already and the fact that these activities were driven into a political blind alley before their suspension have created a kind of vacuum in the area of the social services supplied for workers by workers themselves -- services that no administrative body or any substitute social work are able to provide. What is more, these circumstances have rehabilitated -- in the eyes of workers and above all in the eyes of the economically weaker workers -- that sector of trade union activities that was not so long ago subjected to very severe criticism and ridicule, namely, potatoes and onions for the winter, Christmas trees for children, assistance to pensioners and so on.

At the same time the same factors, which are a result of the crisis, make it necessary to mobilize social and workers' forces primarily for various control activities in the struggle against profiteering, in improving the performance of trade and services and in the care of juveniles or handicapped people. For years the organization of such activities was in the hands of trade unions, but now they are in the hands of the civic committees for national rebirth in factories in which party and youth organizations are active. But we should bear in mind that nowhere do these organizations embrace the majority of workers. This is a visible and painful gap. Consultations on and discussions of various draft decisions such as, for example, the draft economic plan alternatives are becoming increasingly more prominent and natural features of social life. It seems that trade unions are the most competent organizers of such consultations and discussions in workers' communities.

The confusion in trade unionism in the past 2 years has been responsible for some necessary side effects, namely, that the state has taken over some important trade union functions: labor inspection, sanatoriums and vacations. This poses the question of the need for some recovery of these functions. Even the experience of the youth movement shows that the recovery of once lost positions is generally very difficult.

This is an issue of model solutions and concerns trade unionism as well as other organizations. The question is: nationalization or socialization? Will, then, the reconstruction of trade unionism go hand in hand with a gradual revindication of these areas of social services? This sequence of events seems inevitable to me, but I do not at all know whether this view of mine is isolated. However, I wish to state again that the discussion of the future of trade unions has no doubt revealed one thing: The wish that trade unions should be strong. OF COURSE, TRADE UNIONS CAN BE STRONG THROUGH THEIR LEGALLY RECOGNIZED POSITION IN THE STATE AND, PRIMARILY, THROUGH THE ATTITUDES OF THEIR AKTIVS. THEY CAN ALSO BE STRONG THROUGH THEIR OWN MATERIAL BASE, IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WHICH THE TRADE UNIONS' ROLE AS A "SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT" IS IMPLEMENTED IN PRACTICE.

The desire for strong trade unions is a result of the opposition against the pre-August trade unions. It is true that the working people were generally aware that there had been weak trade unions -- that is, those which were unable to succeed. The working people were generally aware of this because the pre-August trade unions had their own stage and backstage. While an idyllic show of mutual understanding and total accord between the power apparatus and trade unionism was taking place on the stage, the backstage was an arena of dramatic clashes in which the trade union movement was mostly the loser, very often to the accompaniment of some socialist phraseology. If under such conditions it was possible to obtain this or that concession (a list of them is quite long), it is obvious that trade unions were not as weak as the power apparatus at that time wished to see them. However, looking only at what was taking place on the stage and being aware of the partiality and difficulty of all successes, the working people were against such a trade union representation.

When analyzing the August-September accords on the strength of experience and the lapse of time, we cannot avoid the question of why even in Gdansk the issue of trade unions became the top issue and why the strikers were so stubborn in this connection. FROM THE VERY BEGINNING I TOOK THE VIEW THAT THIS WAS NOT A DEMAND OF THE WORK FORCES THEMSELVES AND OF THE EXTENSIVE CIRCLES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR TRADE UNION REPRESENTATION. PROTESTING THE DISTORTIONS OF SOCIALISM, THE WORKERS CLASS ALSO WANTED ITS TRADE UNIONS TO SHED ANY BALLAST OF SUCH DISTORTIONS, THAT IS WHY IT WOULD HAVE BEEN LOGICAL FOR IT TO DEMAND FOR THEM EXTENSIVE POWERS ENACTED THROUGH A SEJM LAW, NEW FREE TRADE UNION ELECTIONS, THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL OR A CURB ON ITS INFLUENCE, AND SO ON. SUCH A CATEGORICAL DEMAND FOR "NEW TRADE UNIONS" WAS FROM THE VERY BEGINNING A DEMAND PUT FORWARD BY THE KOR [Social Self-Defence Committee] REPRESENTATION, ACTIVE AMONG STRIKERS, IN ORDER TO CAMOUFLAGE THE EFFORTS TO SET UP A LEGAL OPPOSITION ORGANIZATION.

Only the mistrust of the workers class in the pre-August power apparatus -- this mistrust really existed and was profoundly just -- was able to induce the strikers to accept the demand in question as their own. But let the political experts and sociologists examine this phenomenon. Mentioning it here is of practical significance to the extent that we should answer the question of how the trade union requirements recorded in the accords signed in August and September 1980 should be met.

I think that the most important task is to meet these requirements in such a way that the helplessness of trade unionism, which was a distinctive feature of the pre-August period, never recurs and that the present democratic reforms make full allowances for the state's and party's attitude toward trade unionism. While fully appreciating the entire seriousness of the question of the self-managing character of higher schools or of lawyers; for example, it is impossible to compare their importance with the genuine character of trade unions as a workers' organization, which must be genuinely self-governing and independent, because only such an organization possesses a social and political meaning in the socialist state.

We should bear in mind in this connection that the very inclusion of such a description of trade unions in the Sejm law and in the trade unions statute does not decide anything. what really matters is social and political practice.

AT ONE TIME I WROTE IN THIS DAILY WHY I THOUGHT THAT THE PARTY CAN BE THE ONLY REAL GUARANTOR OF SUCH A PRACTICE. MY VIEWS ON THIS MET WITH THE PRAISE AND OPPOSITION OF OUR READERS AND, WHAT IS NATURAL, WITH THE TREMENDOUS INDIGNATION OF RADIO FREE EUROPE. TODAY I WILL TRY TO ANSWER WHY, IN MY VIEW, THE PARTY SHOULD ASSUME THE ROLE OF SUCH A GUARANTOR AND SEEK TO FULFILL IT. THE THING IS THAT INTERNALLY SELF-GOVERNING TRADE UNIONS THAT ARE INDEPENDENT OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AT ALL LEVELS ARE AS NECESSARY TO THE WORKING PEOPLE AS THEY ARE TO THE PARTY OF THE WORKERS CLASS.

THEY ARE NECESSARY TO THE PARTY AS AN ORGANIZATION THAT FREELY AND TRULY REFLECTS THE STATE OF THE AWARENESS OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE SECTIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR NEEDS AND SPIRATIONS; THAT REPORTS IN GOOD TIME AND SUFFICIENTLY ALL THE BUREAUCRATIC AND OTHER REGULARITIES THAT PENETRATE THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT; AND THAT CONSTITUTES A LINK BETWEEN THE VARIOUS INTERESTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL GROUPS OF WORKERS, THE WORKING PEOPLE AS A WHOLE, WORKERS' FAMILIES AND LABOR VETERANS. THE WORKERS CLASS IN THE SOCIALIST STATE NEEDS SUCH TRADE UNIONS NO LESS, AND PERHAPS MORE, THAN THE WORKERS CLASS IN THE CAPITALIST STATE, PRECISELY BECAUSE IT IS THE PARTY THAT IS RESPONSIBLE TO ITS CLASS FOR THE SOCIALIST STATE.

Is the awareness of this universal in our party, which is being regenerated on the strength of the ninth party congress? I have no doubt that the closer we get to implementing the letter and spirit of the congress decisions, the more universal and obvious will be the party's need for a natural base in the form of a self-governing and independent class trade union movement. This is not a theoretical problem which belongs exclusively to the future. This is a most practical and topical problem.

The passing of the Sejm law and the fulfillment of the authorities' promise that trade unions will be reconstituted will place this issue on the work agenda of every party organization. The deeply correct thesis that there can be no return to the situation that existed before December 1981 and before August 1980 can be geuinely tested only with the help of the scores and hundreds of events which will take place in individual towns and enterprises. In the same way it will be only the work forces which will settle the issue of what price people will pay for the present destiny of our trade union movement -- the issue of how many trade union aktivs will be able to recover themselves in the new situation, overcome the feelings of regret and disappointment and resume their work for the common good.

The party organizations in enterprises will also demonstrate to what extent they are able to profit by that social knowledge of work forces whose source should be a reborn, self-governing and independent socialist trade union movement.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 30 Sep

AU041742 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Col Leslaw Wojtasik article: "The Continuation of Antisocialist Activity"]

[Text] In its arrogance the Solidarity leadership was so sure of the outcome of the final contest in the struggle for power that it really did not see any other possible solution than the assumption of power in Poland. They thought about a "shadow cabinet," distributed ministerial portfolios and built the concept of a new social order, not even thinking for a minute that these counterrevolutionary intentions could be completely thwarted and the union itself neutralized.

The instructions for Solidarity activity during martial law which were worked out in some chapters were not put into practice because it was foreseen that the legal authorities would be defeated after a brief but bloody confrontation.

The introduction of martial law and the resolute activity of the legal authorities did not only reveal the counterrevolutionary ideas of the Solidarity extremists, but also the program and organizational weaknesses of the entire union. The myth of the entire nation supporting Solidarity without any reservations was shattered.

Key Solidarity activists tried to explain their defeat by staying that the union had not applied final measures. In an interview for the underground press (TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE number 16 from 1982), Zbigniew Romaszewski said the following in reply to a question on the reasons behind Solidarity's defeat: "There was a lack of realism at the time because of the disproportion between the tasks the Solidarity movement was setting and the resources it was prepared to use. One cannot demand full independence and at the same time say that no one may fall victim." The statement that Solidarity did not want any "victims" is controversial, to say the least. The idea of assuming authority by arms could quite simply not be implemented during martial law.

Leaving aside a detailed analysis of the reasons behind such a state of affairs, one can say that the structures of Solidarity were neutralized after 13 December and most of the key activists were deprived of the possibility of influending the way the situation was developing. Reserve leadership structures, of which a lot was said earlier, did not appear for a long time.

It was a question of time before this organization renewed itself in the form of an underground structure. For martial law had neither eliminated the internal antisocialist forces nor the external trends which supported them and gave them organizational stimulus. One should also remember that Solidarity's manipulation propaganda did a huge amount of damage to the consciousness of the Polish community. So one should have counted on the fact that a certain part of the community would render support to the illegal Solidarity.

In a situation like this the illegal Solidarity slowly began to organize itself, bent on confrontation with the legal authorities from the beginning of its existence. A slogan which put, in its own way, the illegal Solidarity's program in a nutshell appeared in one of the first leaflets: "We have lost the first battle. Nevertheless, we have not been smashed. The war is still on, and that means there are still no victors in it."

Nevertheless, early efforts to reanimate the underground Solidarity's antisocialist activity came above all from outside. Imperialism's centers of ideological subversion did not accept failure. Poland became a target of information aggression on an unheard-of-scale.

The illegal Solidarity's closed program of activity did not emerge at this moment. Various appraisals of the situation in different parts of the union and controversial replies to the question "What next?" show the large confusion in ideas and organization. However, it is worth investigating Solidarity's deeds up to now aimed at setting up underground organizational structures and at working out a program of activity. This can best be done by analyzing the articles which appeared in illegal Solidarity writings. This analysis leads one to the conclusion that the Solidarity underground has the same program as the union had prior to 13 December, with certain modifications resulting from martial law. The underground is also trying to implement this program using the same methods. This is a program of battle against socialism and against the legal authorities for the purpose of fulfilling Solidarity's own, state concept, or rather the concept suggested by the antisocialist opposition and by Western centers of ideological subversion.

Before making meritorious judgments, it is necessary to make a general comment. Presenting the organizational and program conceptions of the underground Solidarity demands making use of source material -- the writings which have no circulation rights. A collection of these titles in one place may create the impression that they are widespread and cater to a wide section of society.

Such a conclusion would be wrong. There are indeed over a dozen titles; yet their combined circulation is not large. Public opinion knows about them primarily because of the activity of Western radio stations, and they are often based on these programs.

One should also draw attention to the relationship between the intentions and activities of the underground Solidarity leadership and reality. The aim of this series [of articles] will be to present the organizational and program intentions of the political underground in Poland as accurately as possible. The attempts to test people's reaction to these intentions, such as occurred in August 1982, showed that public support is definitely less than the leaders of the illegal Solidarity believe.

Experience shows us that it is very easy to formulate programs. It is much more difficult to implement them. Of course, this does not relieve us of the duty to systematically investigate the ideological opponent's intentions.

In dealing with the emergence and development of the underground Solidarity movement after the introduction of martial law, one cannot ignore the decisive influence which centers of ideological subversion in the West have had on the shape and program of this underground. The conspiratorial function of these centers in relation to the political opposition in Poland during the seventies has already been convincingly documented. However, this function was modified and considerably intensified to suit the particular conditions of martial law.

A certain kind of situation arose in our country after the introduction of martial law. The activity of illegal antisocialist organizations and elements was paralyzed and crushed, particularly that of leadership centers and groups. So a kind of political vacuum arose which was very inconvenient for the Western centers of ideological subversion. The now-illegal or suspended organizations did not have a great chance of quickly reestablishing themselves underground of their own accord. Therefore, the concept of conspiratorial activity arose, activity directed from inside and aimed at stimulating a development of events in such a way as to suit the plans for stepping up the influence of subversive information directed at Poland.

The chief tasks for this purpose were established in subversive centers in the West:

To not allow the situation in Poland, especially social moods, to become stable at any cost;

To cause antisocialist elements to quickly organize themselves into underground structures;

To widen the scope of all the illegal writings and publications to be issued by these structures and to inspire writings of this kind.

It was decided that the abovementioned tasks would be fulfilled by means of Polish-language programs broadcast by Western radio stations, especially Radio Free Europe. The abovementioned aims began to be implemented immediately after the introduction of martial law.

An underground Solidarity movement began to organize itself under the influence of instructions flowing in from the West. The first features of the underground's activity program also emerged. This program contained the tasks to be carried out in the battle against the authorities and the tasks aimed at demonstrating that Solidarity still exists and is active. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that Solidarity exists. These tasks were not expressed in the form of concrete decisions right up to the very end.

The first program foundations of the underground Solidarity movement were published in an illegal information bulletin issued by the Mazowsze chapter and entitled TYGODNIK WOJENNY in its edition Number 1-2 dated 7 January 1982. An appeal which Walesa made in Chylice on 15 December, 1981 was printed at the very top of the first page, beneath the title: "Let Us Not Allow Ourselves To Lose Heart." While undertaking strike action in large workplaces, let us apply passive resistance in small ones. If the army uses force, let us act in a way which would not cause blood to flow. Let us be in solidarity, let us help ourselves, and we will show that our union exists and is still active."

The abovementioned issue contained an article called "What To Do?" which attempted to outline a program for immediate implementation. We read in the text: "Solidarity is our first duty." Further on: "There is really only one thing more we can do -- solidarily refuse to work during our working hours at our posts...if we are threatened with physical force, then we will return to work so that the moment the threat subsides we can stop working again." Further on, an appeal is made for the creation of informal self-aid funds among fellow workers.

The final part of the bulletin contains an appeal to switch out lights at a certain time as a sign of "our unity and solidarity, the solidarity which bound us in August and during the dozen and more months of Solidarity's activity. We will see how many of us there are and we will show them that we have not allowed ourselves to be trod upon."

So this is how the basic program points were defined in this first document of the underground Solidarity:

Battle against the legal authorities by all available methods, including strikes;

Demonstrating Solidarity's presence in our country's sociopolitical scene with the help of various propaganda undertakings;

Creating a financial and economic base for leading underground activity;

Leading a wide well-conceived propaganda and information campaign in order to gain social support for the illegal Solidarity.

A similar program appears in the illegal publications issued by various chapters of Solidarity. In Poznan, in a leaflet issued on 5 January, 1982 entitled "Gripes," the following recommendation was printed beside others: "Let us gather information about the initiators of repression and about those who carry it out."

In a leaflet issued on 4 January, 1982, Solidarity's lesser Poland chapter appeals to people to undertake passive resistance so as not to provoke peacekeeping forces into action.

In this way, two new tasks were added to the underground Solidarity's program of activity: the tactics of passive resistance toward all the actions of the authorities, and the collection and recording of all data concerning "collaboration."

At the same time, we can observe a trend to establish certain forms for the organizational functioning of the illegal Solidarity. On 13 January, a conference took place of 20 key Solidarity activists who had not been interned. During this conference, a Solidarity all-Polish resistance committee was set up, headed by someone using the pseudonym "Mieszko." As a proclamation to the nation, the committee issued "Communique Number One" in the form of a leaflet in which we read, among other things: "Our duty is to organize ourselves into a mass, general social and underground resistance movement." Further on in this text, the conditions under which Solidarity can begin talks with the government were expressed in several points. This is basically a shortened version of the program worked out in the "OLIVA" [marine paint factory] in Gdansk, with the addition of the demand to lift martial law.

Generally speaking, the underground Solidarity's activities in January and February 1982 can be classified in the following aims:

First: to work out not a long-term future program of activities, but one for the next few months. For it was assumed that it would be possible within a short time to create the kind of social movements which would force the authorities to lift or considerably ease martial law. So this was a program containing, above all, action tactics. The essence of this program was confrontation with the legal authorities wherever possible and wherever it could be effective. We wrote earlier about the details of this program.

Second: to organize a mass propaganda action with the help of leaflets and illegal publications. The aim of this action was above all to present disinformation about the functioning of the state and the community under martial law. A further and no less important aim was to demonstrate to the community that Solidarity is functioning and active, despite martial law. Finally, a third aim was to organize all kinds of spectacular action of passive support such as burning candles, "taking walks during the television news program [DTV]" and, eventually, short breaks at work. must say that Solidarity activists achieved a certain success here. Various kinds illegal publications appeared and relatively large amounts of them are still appearing. Their social scope is being considerably widened by the activity of Western radio stations.

Third: to create an underground structure for the illegal Solidarity and its central leadership. Here, the effects of the underground Solidarity's activities are insignificant. The idea of conspiracy in the form of occupation did not obtain the community's support. So an organizational network of the illegal Solidarity did not arise, at least not to the extent planned by its leadership groups.

Sztandar Mlodych

LD051620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Why new trade unions? asks a SZTANDAR MLODYCH commentary on the future of the trade unions. The author emphasizes that the organizations of workers of the two main post-August streams, that is Solidarity and the branch trade unions, did not have much luck as far as their leadership structures were concerned. Solidarity very quickly acquired its own main council of trade unions, from which is not only borrowed some of its terminology but also its faith in the omnipotence of the executive apparatus. In the case of the (?new) trade union, it grew immensely leaving behind its predecessor by a good dozen or so thousand members, modestly counting. Well, it is impossible to talk about a renewal of a social movement of some kind without talking about its structure, the nature of the relations between executive organs of that movement and its mass basis.

More and more clashes occurred in those relations and the activists who demanded real democratization of relations within the union were summarily removed. This was true both of the Solidarity hierarchy of leadership and of the inflexible main boards of the branch movement.

The author sets out five factors that are crucial for a genuine renewal of the trade union movement. First, a trade union ought to be representative of the dominant professions in the enterprise or branch in question. Second, there must be a determing link between the content and form of the functioning and the will and real needs of those groups of workers who are represented by those organs. Third, the nature of those organs that are to be elected and they must exclude any means that imposes specific candidates on the union electors.

Fourth, there must be absolute openness as regards life within the union. Fifth, it is necessary to bring into effect the law of controlling the functioning of the full-time apparatus of the union by independent bodies which would directly represent the basis of the union.

The author, (Wladyslaw Styczynski), states that none of the listed conditions necessary for the renewal of the trade union movement was fully implemented between August and December. That is why he expresses his conviction that the future trade unions can come into being only as irrevocably new ones.

MILITARY COURTS SENTENCE MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS

AU061458 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Oct 82 p 5

[Report signed "Press spokesman of the Chief Military Prosecutors Office": "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] In September of this year military prosecutors instituted proceedings under summary jurisdiction against 222 persons, 110 of whom were sentenced for offenses against the regulations defined by the martial law decree.

Among the cases instituted in September were those against:

Ryszard R., a manual worker at the Szczecin port administration, suspected of deriding and slandering the chief organs of the Polish People's Republic while participating in Szczecin streets riots on 31 August 1982;

Lech A., a carpenter at the Gdynia housing cooperative, who was suspected of distributing information likely to cause public unrest in the vicinity of the monument to the dead dockworkers, on 1 September in Gdansk;

Kazimierz A., a worker at the Institute of Hydrotechnology of Gdansk Polytechnic, suspected of deriding and degrading the system and chief organs of the Polish People's Republic in the presence of many people on a Polish state railroad train in Gdansk;

Hanna K., a decorator at the metropolitan trade enterprises in Warsaw, suspected of tranporting illegal publications to Poznan and Warsaw and passing them on to other persons for distribution;

Tadeusz N., economist and member of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity," suspected of participating in the dissemination of illegal publications in Bialystok including "The Bulletin of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity for the Bialystok Region" which contained false information concerning the sociopolitical situation likely to cause public unrest or disturbances;

Robert W., an electromechanic from the state electromechanical plant "Centra" in Poznan and member of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity," suspected of preparing, collecting and distributing various types of leaflets calling for disobedience to the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, also invoking public speeches and in addition producing various weapons which he hid in his apartment to fight the peace-keeping forces.

Miroslaw U., a worker at the "Polgaz" plant and member of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity," suspected of writing with emulsion paint a series of signs and slogans which debased and degrade the system and chief organs of the Polish People's Republic. This was done on the site of his plant in places which were generally accessible to workers as well as to anyone passing by the plant;

Wiktor S., taxi driver in Kielce, suspected of producing, collecting and storing significant amounts of firearms, ammunition and explosive materials which could cause considerable danger to human life, health or property.

In September military prosecutor officers referred indictments to courts under summary jurisdiction against 95 persons including:

Roman W., Andrzej R., Edward D., Adam M., Waldemar W., all workers of the Starachowice truck factory, who, having been members of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity" -- whose activities have been legally suspended -- refused to refrain from participating in such activities, by disseminating printed propaganda materials of the abovementioned trade union, containing information which weakens the Polish People's Republic's defense readiness, also spreading false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances.

Grzegorz P., a third-year student from the educational-upbringing department of the higher pedagogical school in Bydgoszcz, was accused of preparing and distributing leaflets of the so-called Academy of the Self Defense Movement in Bydgoszcz, which contained false information likely to cause public unrest.

Marek L., unemployed, was accused of preparing and storing writings in a rented Warsaw apartment and propagating them through printing techniques, thus likely to cause public unrest or disturbances.

POLITYKA VIEWS BARRIERS TO NATIONAL ACCORD

AU061457 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 2 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Janusz Reykowski article: "Psychological Barriers to Agreement"]

[Excerpts] One can risk asserting that a large section of our society wants agreement, but if we had to define which section believes in agreement we would find the task much more difficult. Many people see a trap in the term agreement.

Some people view the propagation of agreement as a desire to confirm the state of affairs that has been imposed by force and as an appeal for capitulation. To them the idea of agreement instantly acquires the dangerous taste of treason.

For other people agreement is the loophole through which the forces that were eliminated from public life on 13 December 1981 want to reach the forum of this life. When they have gained strength and have consolidated themselves, these forces will be able to impose their own version of the political order in Poland, and that is why agreement in such circumstances amounts to a reactionary stratagem.

Agreement can also be regarded as such a strategem by those who see it as a tactical game promoted to pacify the minds of the nation and to facilitate the implementation of the policy that suits the apparatus of power.

Still other people approach this issue in not such a Machiavellian manner: They regard agreement as an armistice based on the conviction that the final settlement of the conflict is impossible for the time being, but that its continuation can only add to the present suffering.

However, something else is at stake when we speak of "genuine agreement." Such an agreement would entail the working out of the principles, according to which universal cooperation should take place in order to eliminate the crisis and to reform the state institutions. The only reservation is that implementing just such a "genuine agreement" is a most difficult task.

I think that no matter what we say about the objective difficulties of achieving agreement, the main difficulties should be seen in the subjective approach to it and in those large layers of hostility, distrust and fear that have accumulated in our people's mentality. In other words, we have to concede that great psychological barriers lie across the road to agreement. These barriers may recede, but they may also grow more formidable, making agreement increasingly more illusory.

I think that there are a few such barriers, the first being one's conviction that agreement can be imposed.

The reasons for such a conviction are different for the two sides in the conflict. Some people reason it this way: Since martial law has been introduced "resistance has been weakening" and the number of people who demonstrate and who daub walls with slogans and engage in intensive illegal publishing activities has been decreasing. Those who wanted to set up an "underground state" are becoming tired and discouraged, as shown by the fact that more and more underground activists continue to report to the authorities. More and more criticism of the pre-December movement can be heard now than before, and this criticism is also voiced by those who were ardent defenders of this movement. It can be expected that the attitudes of more and more people will change step by step and that this will finally bring about calm and normalization. This calm and normalization will enable people to note and positively appraise the authorities' perservering and consistent activities to improve various spheres of social life, which will help to reconcile the critical sections of society with the social order evolved in our country -- that is, to reconcile the authorities and society.

The other side views the present situation in a different way and proceeds from the assumption that the "nation will not be broken." That demonstrations are not as large as they were before is nothing to worry about if we consider the size of the forces used by the adversary -- that is, the "government side." And that there are people who find it difficult to support the burden of underground activities is nothing strange because such people are everywhere. The crucial question is that strength should not be evaluated by the number of the demonstrators who succeed in reaching the assembly site, but by the extent of the demonstration and by the degree to which it is supported by those who do not actively participate in it. The consistent resistance of large sections of society, the features of which can be seen almost every day, and society's rejection of all the activities undertaken by the authorities are bound sooner or later to force them to make concessions. That is why time may arrive for agreement on the conditions that "suit the nation."

Another psychological barrier is the view that the conflict of interests of the authorities and society is antagonistic in nature. [as published] This means that the people concerned believe that the more society gains the more the authorities lose -- and vice versa. However, there is a sphere in which the interests of most authorities and of most of the opposing side genuinely converge and that these interests are basic and not peripheral.

This does not mean that all the factions of the "government camp" want reforms and all the factions of the opposition to the government are interested in preserving the achievements of the system. Nevertheless, for most people concerned there is an area of joint interests because leaving Poland as it is or resorting to a merely "cosmetic treatment" is against not only the needs of "society," but also the well conceived interests of the "power apparatus."

The lack of confidence in the credibility of the measures to achieve agreement is another psychological barrier to agreement.

For some time now the measures to reach agreement have been promoted by activities to organize the movement for national rebirth, supported by the authorities. This movement, which enjoys some support of society, especially of its groups that are demographically and occupationally isolated, has encountered the distrust of a large part of our people for several reasons:

-- The movement is being organized on the initiative of the authorities (like all the previous movements) and not on social initiative;

-- The movement is dominated by persons who have links with and support the authorities, which, the critics say, means that it serves the agreement of authorities with other authorities rather than of authorities with society;

-- The movement seems to focus its attention on matters more or less peripheral, avoiding the matters of most interest to our citizens.

If to this we add that the movement's role vis-a-vis the existing institutions is unclear, one is inclined to assume that the promotion of the movement is just another attempt "to pull wool" over people's eyes and to make an apparent agreement instead of a true one.

At the same time, the initiatives assumed by other groups not connected with the authorities are also received with mistrust both by the authorities, which suspect that another attempt to attack them is underway, and by the mistrustful community, which wonders what new stratagem such initiatives conceal.

We confess that the situation as described here is responsible for the fact that pursuing activities to achieve agreement is like walking in a minefield.

What should be done in a situation in which such serious barriers to agreement exist? The most important task now is to curb the features that help maintain or intensify psychological barriers.

The a priori hostile attitude of many people to such measures is a great obstacle to implementing the necessary tasks. Anyone who at any time has taken an interest in the course of major conflicts between various groups or has studied them on a professional basis knows that those stages of conflict are dangerous during which the antagonized groups begin to regard every initiative that does not come up to their ideas of the necessary solutions as collusion and strategems and a result of the dark machinations by the adversary, who exploits naive and corrupted people. It is in this way that people and organizations that could play a moderating and intermediary role are eliminated. Of course, the question is: Could they play such a role? A positive answer in advance is impossible, but in our present situation it is better to take any steps whatsoever, provided they promise success, however negligible, than to await a spontaneous development of events.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER ON WESTERN INFILTRATION

LD061008 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Who Is Playing the 'Polish Card'?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Oct (PAP) -- As a result of the changes which have taken place in Poland in the last 2 years, and especially the events of recent months, the country has become the scene of unusually lively activity on the part of Western intelligence services, Lt Col Stanislaw Banasiak, counterintelligence worker at the Polish People's Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs, said in an interview to GLOS ROBOTNICZY, the organ of the Lodz PZPR Voivodship Committee, published on 3 October.

People's Poland has been of interest to them from the very first days of its existence, as, indeed, has the entire community of socialist states. As a result of analyses and strategic action programs adopted on the basis of these, the interest of these services has for a number of years already been concentrated upon Poland, which they considered to be the weakest link in the socialist community. The directions of this activity alter in accordance with the development of events. To clarify the picture I propose to divide the last few years into three periods. The first -- up to 1980, the second -- up to 13 December 1981, and the third -- the present period.

During the first period, the 1970's, the activity of the intelligence organs was concentrated upon gathering economic data. The economic problems were studied in correlation with studies of the social atmosphere. During the last years of that period there set in a perceptible growth -- chiefly on the part of the American intelligence services — of interest in workers, especially miners and ship-builders, in students from Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw and the tri-city, and also in relations between the church and state.

On this basis a very detailed study was made of the influence of dissidents, relations between the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights [ROPCIO] organizations and also the attitude of the church authorities toward them. The study was carried out by agents and embassy workers. Very active use was and is still made of Western correspondents accredited in Poland, and also scientific workers traveling to Poland. Pensioners returning to Poland from the United States for permanent residence were an important source of information. Attention was, however, focused chiefly upon contacts with people who were well informed about the functions or in a position to provide opportunities to introduce agents into the central economic and administrative organs. In 1978, for instance, Stanislaw Dembowski, an agent of the U.S. intelligence service and senior advisor in the Polish People's Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs, was sentenced to a long prison term. In the same year Z. Suchojad, worker in party and youth departments, was sentenced.

Expansion of the number of agents was accompanied by the expansion of residents in the diplomatic missions. Experienced intelligence officers were sent to important posts, which were to secure them greater opportunities for moving about and making contacts with the population. New cultural and scientific institutions kept on being created. Information was collected on people who might turn out to be useful in the future. Trips on stipends were organized for them to various countries and preparations were made to use them for appropriate purposes through securing contacts, access to materials and money and so forth. In the last years of that period the entire leadership of KSS-KOR, part of the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and also a considerable part of the later leadership of Solidarity, the so-called extremists, very frequently made use of the opportunity to go on trips abroad. After August they also were abundantly supplied with material means.

The intensification of the activity and aggressiveness of the Western intelligence services is confirmed by the increase in the number of espionage incidents in the country. In 1980 their number increased by 25 percent as compared with the previous year, including 80 percent more attempts to recruit agents among Polish citizens. In the diplomatic and consular missions of Western countries there were in 1980 nearly 80 professional agents of intelligence services, whose duties included, among others, the supervizing of the activities of agents operating in Poland. Use was made of holders of grants, lecturers, correspondents and specialists arriving on visits from the West. Dozens of official and unofficial channels were created for the conveying of assistance to the extremists of "Solidarity," KOR and KPN. Links were established with trade union centers in the West, in which representatives of "Solidarity" were trained in the operation of modern printing equipment. There appeared a tendency toward personal contacts between certain ambassadors and other high-ranking representatives of capitalist countries and personalities of "Solidarity." In some diplomatic missions, special posts were created for current contacts with "Solidarity."

The number of intelligence agents coming to Poland under the cover of correspondents, political analysts, socientists and others increased in 1981 by 300 percent. The process of selection of candidates from among persons having access to important material because of their post in organs of state and economic administration was perfected. This was in particular shown by the case of Bogdan Walewski, head of section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recruited by agents of the CIA.

Besides, agents are recruited not only among Polish citizens. This has been proven by the case of the Belgian citizen Robert Noel, who brought a radio transmitter for Romaszewski, while officially accompanying a consignment of presents for the charitable organization of the Eipscopate and having references from several ministries of the Kingdom of Belgium. His humanitarian activities were allegedly well known to them.

We have solid proof of the enormous activation of the contacts of the NATO resident agents. The sources of contacts are expanding, especially in church circles and in circles of interned persons and their families. They are endeavoring to penetrate the workers milieu, looking for manifestations of so-called passive resistance. In connection with the appearance of new hotbeds of tension, the resident agents centers of NATO have substantially increased the number of their workers. Thus, for instance, the number of specialists of Polish affairs at the U.S. Embassy increased last April by 50 people, mainly from the State Department, the Department of Defense and the International Communication Agency.

We obtained very rich and instructive experience, S. Banasiak said, from the case of the workers of the U.S. Embassy on 13 May 1982. About half of them were busy observing the events. Every few minutes they contacted the embassy by telephone. Some diplomats moved together with the groups of demonstrators and, on foot or in cars, carried out observations in districts where disorders were expected. Similar tactics of action were applied during the events of last August.

A confirmation of the enormous activity of the American missions in support of the opposition, together with the contacts with representatives of the extremists, can be provided by the cases of hiding of members of the opposition on the territory of diplomatic missions which occurred during the first period of martial law.

CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION PLENARY MEETING

Urbanski Presents Paper

LD062008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] took place in Warsaw today. In the context of experiences following the Ninth PZPR Congress and after analyzing the present, key problems relating to the sociopolitical life of the party and the country, the meeting endorsed the current and long-term targets of the party control commissions at all levels.

A paper dealing with the essence of the commission's future work was presented by the chairman of the CKKP, Jerzy Urbanski. Here are the major theses of the paper:

All control commissions, without exception, must be more active in the consistent implementation of the ninth congress decisions and Central Committee resolutions. One of the most essential tasks is proper organization and control of the implementation of party decisions. Weaknesses can be found in a lack of consistency in their implementation. The party control commissions must display extraordinary vigilance and adherence to principles in their concern for the moral purity of the party ranks.

The active and consistent implementation of party decisions can take place only on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist unity of PZPR members on fundamental matters. It is necessary to unite all patriotic forces of the Polish left-wing for the fight against overt or concealed opponents of socialism. The key to the resolution of social tensions, to extricating the country from the present crisis, lies in the hands of the party, operating together with the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, the patriotic forces of the nation and with all people of good will imbued with concern for the homeland.

In a debate lasting several hours the ideas contained in the paper were enriched by remarks originating from the experiences of the CKKP members. The speakers also referred to tasks related to the report-back campaign in party branches which is now beginning.

Milewski, Mokrzyszczak Attend

LD062118 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- A plenary meeting of the Central Party Control Commission has opened at the PZPR Central Committee.

It is devoted to elaborating the current and long-term tasks for the party control commissions of all levels against the background of the present social and political situation. The meeting is attended by Miroslaw Mikewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The direction and the forms of the commission's activity were outlined by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the central party control commission. He pointed out, in particular, that all party control commissions, without exception, must join more actively to consistently translate into practice the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress as well as the decisions and resolutions adopted at the routine plenary meetings of the Central Committee. Difficult tasks, he stressed, await the party both in the field of struggle against the enemies of socialism who, after all, have not yet laid down their arms, and in the solution of many burning social and economic problems.

The report put in the foreground questions pertaining to the appropriate organization of and control over the fulfilling of the party decisions, as well as problems of the participation of the party control commissions in consolidating the principles of social justice. It also stressed the necessity of boldly reacting to irresponsible conduct on the part of people who, being influenced by the propaganda demagogery of the enemies of socialism, upset peace and impede the process of stabilization.

The chairman of the Central Party Control Commission devoted much space to questions pertaining to the formation of the right attitude toward the economic reform now being introduced. He also touched upon issues of the ideological and political, as well as organizational consolidation of the party, and the ethical and moral purity of its ranks.

The key to settling the social tensions, to bring the country out of the present crisis, Jerzy Urbanski said, is in the hands of the party acting together with the patriotic forces of the people. The main aim is to reach true national concord among all the forces which are acting on the basis on the constitutional principles of our socialist state.

PAP INTERVIEWS ZSMP CHAIRMAN ON TASKS, GOALS

LD062146 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1511 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], spoke in an interview with a PAP correspondent of how the tasks set in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Plenum are being carried out.

The resolution of the ninth plenum represents a program for the solution of the problems that are the most important for youth, a program corresponding with the present conditions. Conditions have been created for drawing youth into actions linked with the independent solution of even the most difficult issues, such as housing. One has to overcome all sorts barriers here and to cancel old fashioned prescriptions as well as to counteract passivity and even hostility on the part of some organs of the state administration. We cannot allow young people who come forward with positive steps to be disappointed and join the ranks of those who doubt the possibility of actions achieving any results and who take a passive position.

The decisions of the ninth plenum must be considered in the categories of the strategy of the party and the state concerning the main problems of the young generation. A committee for youth affairs has been set up, attached to the Council of Ministers. In the near future that committee will adopt a concrete plan of action based on the proposals of the ZSMP. As shown by the course of the first meeting of the committee, its main virtue lies in the possibility of controlling what is recorded in the government's program of action.

In many voivodships a chart was drawn up after the ninth plenum of the Central Committee. The charts showed the fulfilment of tasks by party organizations, state institutions and youth organizations. Voivodship commissions for youth affairs are solving questions that come up for arbitration.

At present, conditions exist for gradually deploying and strengthening activities serving the education of young people of a civic spirit and of ideological commitment, the progation of Marxism-Leninism and the organization of a serious participation in the country's political life while not putting off youth problems, for this is one of the important conditions for winning authority. These are difficult tasks to which special significance is attached in the decisions of the ninth plenum.

In the matter of the orientation toward problems in ideological education, J. Jaskiernia said we have already taken an important step. At the recent Eighth Plenum of the ZSMP Main Board we set concrete tasks for our young deputies, members of people's councils and young leaders of town and cooperative self-management and we defined the strategy for ZSMP activities in restoring the self-management of labor collectives and expressed our organizations wish to take part in the patriotic movement of national rebirth. Practical initiatives are connected with this.

Our next plenum will be devoted to strengthening the ZSMP's main links [zvenya] for we have a specific program for all groups of the population, for working and rural youth, for young soldiers, schoolchildren and students. It is necessary that all our organizations acquaint themselves with this program and that all ZSMP members carry it out in order to serve the stabilization of the situation in the country and in individual groups of the population.

We would like to broaden the circle of young people who consider the aims of the ZSMP's charter and ideological declaration as theirs and who know what needs to be done. There are almost 2 million members in the ZSMP. We are not seeking to artificially swell the ranks of our organization although of late the flow into the ZSMP of a large number of young people from various social groups has become stronger. Our main aim is not to have in the union any "dead souls," sham activities or fictitious organizations.

Young people are not avoiding politics. They are seeking to acquire profound historical knowledge. This does not amount to eliminating "blank spaces," evidence of which is the enrichment of the internationalist education program by publishing a series revealing the West's military plans and the threat to universal peace. An important element in our activities is cooperation with the fraternal youth organizations of the socialist countries which consists of direct contacts between young people of various enterprises, towns and voivodships.

Speaking on the theme of the ZSMP's participation in the implementation of the economic reform, J. Jaskiernia stressed: We were among those who took part in drawing up the principles of the reform and now we are acting in its implementation. We believe that young people still have insufficnet knowledge of the reform and therefore, for instance, a ZSMP sociopolitical knowledge quiz has been devoted to the problems of the reform. We are creating the opportunity for each ZSMP member to speak out on these questions. Such opportunities are also being opened up by the consultations, devoted to drafts of basic note of legislation.

We are in practice assisting the introduction of the reform, implementing the program "young people in reform," adopted at the fifth plenum of the main board of the ZSMP back in December lastyear. ZSMP members are operating in works' social commissions and in the restoration of the self-managements of labor collectives. In accordance with the reform principles we are modifying our program initiatives which serve the modernization of production, the saving of raw and other materials, work according to the principles of independence, self-financing and self-management.

An important task is including ZSMP members in working out a new formula of trade unions. An independent, self-managing trade union movement is impossible to exclude from our system, for in such a case the administration would lose a partner in solving the working people's problems. The practical involvement of young people in trade unions will be an important criterion of the activities of the ZSMP organizations, especially because in this way the union will receive the opportunity to take part in solving various problems, J. Jaskiernia stressed in conclusion.

CZYREK MEETS PARTY, ECONOMIC ACTIVISTS

LD0Z0424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting between Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, and party and economic activists of Sochaczew -- representatives of local work enterprises and youth activists -- has been held in the Chemitex synthetic fiber works in Sochaczew. The future shape of trade unions and conditions for coming out of the sociopolitical and economic crisis were discussed at the meeting.

Jozef Czyrek stated that there is at present a chance for making a new breakthrough in the most important spheres of the socioeconomic life. This chance lies in the settlement of the issue of trade unions. What is wanted here, Jozef Czyrek said, is the creation of trade unions that would be accepted by the entire working class -- thus, self-governing trade unions which would be independent from the administration.

MILITARY PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION MEETS

AU061126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Discipline and Moral-Political Attitudes"]

[Text] A plenary session of the Polish Army's party control commission, which took place in Warsaw, was devoted to making an analysis of the discipline and moral-political attitudes of party members in soldiers' uniforms during the first half of 1982.

It was stressed both in the report and during the discussion that the months of martial law have been a hard but positive test of the strength, discipline and moral-political consistency of soldiers' collectives in the Polish Army. This is a result of the good functioning of the entire organizational and training system of the armed forces, and therefore also of party members in the army.

During the session, Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, made a speech. He expressed recognition of the recent activity of party members in soldiers' uniforms, especially for their unshakable ideological-moral and political attitudes.

He stressed the need to constantly increase the strength and aggressiveness of the party ranks, and against this background he discussed selected problems concerning the activity of the Central Party Control Commission and of party control commissions at all levels. He also discussed the importance of the coming accountability campaign in the PZPR.

He accented the need to deepen the political-moral devotion [ideowosc] and consistency of the party ranks as well as the need to adhere to democratic centralism, which, together with democracy, also brings with it a need for party discipline.

Referring to the need to fully regain the party's credibility and its leadership role among the community, J. Urbanski said that party members setting a personal example is still one of the basic elements in this process.

Thought was devoted during the comprehensive penetrating and constructive discussion to the way in which the PZPR's leadership role in the life of the armed forces can still be increased. This was also done in the light of the armed forces' role as the main defense of the post-December results of the activity of the entire party, the Military Council for National Salvation and the constitutional bodies of authority.

Brig Gen Dr Jozef Szewczyk, Col Tadeusz Buczek, Capt Antoni Dragiewicz and others spoke during the discussion. It was said that nothing builds up the party's authority better than by every PZPR member exhibiting devotion, solid work, modesty, goodwill, resilience in combatting evil and removing everything that halts progress and development and violates the feeling of justice. That is why it is still necessary for party attitudes to concern themselves not only with the affairs of the country and the party and all the problems of our daily lives, but also to give this concern a concrete shape in the form of deeds.

One of the most important tasks continues to be to strengthen the party ranks in the armed forces by consistently heeding the Leninist principles and norms of internal party life and by shaping the ideological attitudes of party members and having them correctly approach their service obligations, and give criticism the importance it deserves as a basic way of revealing and overcoming mistakes and weaknesses. Consistently and relentlessly combatting alien views and perfecting the work style of commissions and decision-making teams are also important tasks.

Maj Gen Henryk Koczara, first deputy chief of the Polish Army's main political administration, referred to these and other problems in his speech.

PROCEEDINGS OF NINTH PZPR CC PLENUM PUBLISHED

AU041542 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] PAP -- A new issue of NOWE DROGI, the theoretical and political organ of the PZPR Central Committee, is on sale. The entire issue is devoted to the ninth Central Committee plenum held in Warsaw on 15-16 July 1982.

The issue carries the Politburo report on young people read by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, his introductory speech at the plenum, a summary of the plenum discussion and of the debates held in seven teams, the plenum resolutions, reports on organizational matters and W. Jaruzelski's concluding speech.

JARUZELSKI PRESENTS STATE HONOR TO SCIENTIST

LD051542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski today met with Prof Dr Dionizy Smolenski, member of the Polish Academy of Science and outstanding Polish scientist. He conveyed his wholehearted congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Smolenski's 80th birthday. The premier emphasized the great merits of the scientist, researcher and teacher who was also an organizer of Polish science, a state and social activist and a former deputy to the Sejm. He devoted the whole of his creative life to serving the homeland.

During the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski presented Professor Smolenski with a diploma and the badge of the honorary title Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic, granted by the State Council.

CZECHOWICZ, OTHERS ATTEND ACADEMY CEREMONIES

LD020222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The new academic year has also been inaugurated today in the military establishments of higher education.

A ceremony in the Maj Gen Boleslaw Szarecki Military Medical Academy has, at the same time, started to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the foundation of that higher education establishment. Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee, attended the ceremony. Deputy Minister of National Defense Gen Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, chief quartermaster, was present.

The new academic year has been inaugurated in the Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy. Lt Gen Henryk Kocraza, first deputy of the Main Political Administration of th the Polish Army, participated in the ceremony. The inauguration of the academic year in the Karol Swierczewski General Staff Academy was particularly ceremonial.

MILEWSKI ATTENDS MILITIA ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

LD060120 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Oct -- 38 Years of citizens' militia and security service -- a meeting was held today, on the eve of the 38th anniversary of the founding in Poland of the citizens' militia and security service, at which merited militia and security service officers were decorated with state distinctions.

The ceremony was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski, alternate Political Bureau member, chief of the General Staff, Gen Florian Siwicki and Chief of the Chief Political Board Gen Jozef Baryla.

An anniversary address was delivered by alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Interior Minister Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Also today leading officers of the Polish Interior Ministry were decorated with the distinctions conferred upon them by the [words indistinct].

OLSZOWSKI ARRIVES IN COLOMBIA FOR TALKS

LD052112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Caicedo Lloreda, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski has arrived in Bogota. The program of the visit envisages a meeting with President of the Republic Belisario Cuartas Betancoun, and the head of the Colombian diplomacy. During the talks, Stefan Olszowski will assess the development of Polish-Colombian relations and will exchange views on the main problems of the current international situation. He will also meet members of the Colombian cabinet.

RAKOWSKI RECEIVES JAPANESE DIET DEPUTY

LD052124 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Oct -- Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski received here today member of the Upper House of the Japanese Diet Mitsumori Veki who has been on a visit in Poland. Mr Mitsumori Veki also visited the Polish Sejm (parliament) where he was received by Deputy Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski. Next, he paid a visit to Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

The Japanese parliamentarian was accompanied by Japanese ambassador to Poland Fujio Hara.

The talks during the meetings concentrated on some aspects of international situation, Poland's current political, social and economic issues, and Polish-Japanese bilateral cooperation.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD062352 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 Oct -- On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of establishing the German Democratic Republic, PUWP CC First Secretary and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski sent a message of congratulations, heartiest greetings and wishes to Secretary General of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph on behalf of the PUWP Central Committee, the Council of State and Polish Government.

WEEKLY VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY OF CPC CONGRESS

AU051334 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 3 Oct 82 p 4

[Stanislaw Polanski article: "The 12th CPC Congress -- Significant Changes?"

[Excerpts] The 12th CPC Congress listed detailed principles that China will follow in its relations with other states, especially the principles of equality and mutual benefits. Cooperation with all countries will also be promoted in line with the five principles of peaceful coexistence. This also applies to the socialist countries, which actually means that the fact that the relations among the socialist countries are governed by class criteria was disregarded. Stress was placed on the issue of China's independence in foreign policy and China's nonalignment with any of the political groupings in the world.

On the basis of these principles the congress formulated China's three main aims in international policy for the next 10 years: the inclusion of Taiwan within the motherland, the struggle against hegemonism (this slogan had a general wording and was accompanied by the statement that China seeks no hegemony) and the struggle in defense of world peace. This last principle is a significant departure from the Maoist thesis that a new war was inevitable. Later on it was asserted that war was still inevitable, but that its outbreak could be postponed if nations would fight for such a postponement. The 12th congress abandoned even this modified version of the Maoist thesis, a fact which should be evaluated as one of the most significant decisions of the 12th congress.

The moderate tone of the congress' statements on Sino-Soviet relations merits attention. The congress abandoned the old epithets that at one time branded the USSR as the number one enemy and so on. On the other hand, Hu Yaobang stressed the Chinese people's desire to develop cooperation with the peoples of the USSR and did not exclude the possibility that the development of Sino-Soviet relations may steer toward normalization. Whether this is typical pressure on the United States or a true change in policy will be shown by practice.

Although the participants in the congress continued to declare China's resolve to develop cooperation with the West, we should note a certain restraint in the leaning toward the West, which was a distinctive feature of China's relations with the rest of the world not so long ago. Instead, greater stress was again placed on the need for developing cooperation with Third World countries. A further switch in this direction has been obvious in China's foreign policy for some time now. The congress strongly stressed that China regards it as its "sacred duty" to cooperate with the developing countries in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism.

The congress stressed the CPC's resolve to develop contacts with the communist and workers parties in accordance with the principles of Marxism, independence, equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. These statements can be regarded as a promise that the CPC will abandon its claims to the leading role in the communist movement, will cease to usurp for itself the right to evaluate the activities of other parties and will refrain from seeking to organize its own pro-Beijing movement.

The congress materials so far published do not reveal that Polish matters appeared in any form at the 12th congress.

The 12th CPC Congress may indicate a certain change -- perhaps even a more basic change -- in the internal and international policy of the CPC and the PRC. However, political realism enjoins us to approach the congress decisions with caution. The Chinese themselves usually assess their partners by deeds and not by words. If this is the case, then we should wait for the practical results of the 12th congress decisions.

BRIEFS

NEW DOMESTIC MARKET COUNCIL -- The Domestic Market Council has met for the first time. It was set up by a decision of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. It comprises the minister of internal trade, deputy ministers from departments producing for the market and representatives of the Office for Prices and of the Consumer Federation. The topic of the inaugual meeting was the supply situation and the proposed scope of the rationing system next year. Footwear was discussed at particular length. The second item was a discussion of supplies of various commodities next year. The possibility of doing away with ration books for soap and washing powder was discussed. [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82 LD]

FIGHT AGAINST SPECULATION -- In accordance with the recommendations of the Military Council of National Salvation in recent weeks the fight against speculation has been stepped up nationwide. Over 16,000 persons took part in special actions, with over 7,000 members of the voluntary reserve of the Citizen's Militia and workers from work enterprises and activists of the youth organizations working alongside officials of the Citizen's Militia. Over 700 preliminary proceedings were initiated, 1,350 cases were referred to the collegium for misdemeanors, and over 3,700 persons were fined. Goods to the value of over Z11 million have been confiscated. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82 LD]

SZCZECIN BEEF, PORK PROCUREMENT -- This year, the procurement of beef and pork in our voivodship dropped by 10,000 tons in comparison with last year. However, the largest drop has been noted in the procurement of poultry, about 15,000 tons less. While the private sector has increased meat deliveries by over 2 percent, the nationalized sector did not. The reason for this is the reduction of the number of animals in state farms. Over a period of several months a further reduction in the number of sows has been noted, according to information received from the meat industry enterprise. In September 20 percent of the animals delivered for slaughter were sows. This negative phenomenon has been prompted by the fact that farmers have been unable to obtain enough fodder for the winter. [Text] [Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 29 Sep 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU INAUGURATES BUCHAREST TRADE FAIR

AU060950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/10/1982 -- On October 6, in the morning, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu inaugurated the eighth edition of the Bucharest International Fair. Elena Ceausescu, Premier Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party and state leadership participated in the ceremony. There attended heads of governmental economic delegations of countries participating in the fair, heads of diplomatic missions, directors of pavilion, participants in the exhibition, a large public.

Organized under the slogan "Trade -- cooperation -- development", this year's edition of the TIB [Bucharest International Fair] brings together more than 1,500 producer and exporters firms of Europe, Asia, Africa, South and North America, Australia. As many as 32 countries are present with official pavilions: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Greece, GDR, West Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Democratic Korea, Libya, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Turkey, the USSR, the USA, Venezuela, Zaire, Yugoslavia and Romania. The Palestine Liberation Organization participates with its own stand. Also exhibiting are individual firms of Great Britain, Belgium, Finland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands and Sweden.

The wide international participation in TIB '82 is an expression of Romania's wish to develop continuously mutually advantageous economic exchanges with all the countries. Romania has economic relations with over 150 states on all continents, participates in over 300 ventures of cooperation and specialization in production as also in building in excess of 100 economic units in various countries. This mirrors the enhancement of the country's potential of production and exports, the growing competitiveness of the goods meant for foreign exchanges. TIB '82, held over October 7-14, will be a telling image of the rich offer presented by the Romanian economy: More than 80 percent of the Romanian exhibits are new or redesigned products.

In order to ensure a proper unfolding of the event organizers have prepared as many as 33 pavilions, exhibition areas in the open measuring some 72,000 sqm, Romania exhibiting on some two thirds of them.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1600 GMT on 6 October carries a report on President Ceausescu opening the Bucharest Trade Fair, adding that he was accompanied by the following officials: Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Cheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Onescu, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter and Gheorghe Stoica.]

Receives CSSR Guests

AU061944 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, and Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague, who are visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest municipal party committee and general mayor of Bucharest, as well as Vladimir (Baklavic), CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest.

The guests extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR Republic, together with wishes for new successes to the Romanian people in the fatherland's multifaceted development. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude and asked the guests to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to Comrade Gustav Husak, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the CSSR people.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive relations of friendship between our parties, countries and peoples and expressed their conviction that those relations will constantly develop on the basis of understanding concluded during Romanian-CSSR summit dialogues in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. Within this framework, the two sides stressed the role and contribution the capitals of the two countries may play in promoting better mutual understanding and in developing friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Greek Energy Minister

AU062026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/10/1982 -- On Wednesday, October 6, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Evangelos Kouloumbis, minister of energy and natural resources of the Hellenic Republic, now visiting Romania.

The interview was attended by Alexandru Necula, minister of machine-tools, electrotechnology and electronics.

The guest thanked for having been received by the Romanian head of state and addressed him a warm salute and cordial wishes on behalf of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou be conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes, and the friendly Hellenic people wishes of prosperity and progress.

During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Greece which deepened and diversified continuously in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Hellenic top-level talks. It was highlighted that the development of manysided collaboration between Romania and Greece was in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of promoting a climate of good neighbourliness and productive cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. In that context, new possibilities were discussed of expanding the Romanian-Hellenic cooperation in the field of energy sources as well as in building power plants.

The exchange of views on international questions emphasized the need for all peoples to rally their efforts for halting the arms race, the course towards tension and conflict, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente and respect of the peoples' independence, for the negotiated settlement of the conflicts existing in various parts of the world. Stress was laid on the attention Romania and Greece pay to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighbourliness, to the building of a real system of security and peace in Europe.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SCINTEIA URGES PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

AU052010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Broad Access for All Peoples to the Peaceful Applications of Nuclear Energy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1982 -- In connection with the recent session of the IAEA general conference, daily SCINTEIA carries a commentary under the above headline, which reads among other things:

The general debates and, in general, the proceedings of the conference bore the stamp of the particular complexity of the international life, mirroring the vivid concern the tension in interstate relations arises everywhere in the world, the imperative of the undelayed cessation of the dangerous course of events, the need for action to be taken in all firmness for the halting of the arms race and for nuclear disarmament, for an end to be put to the use and threat of force in international relations, for the building of a new international economic and political order.

The series of international meetings organized within the IAEA jubilee has been a new confirmation of the priority place held by the peaceful applications of the atomic energy, of nuclear energetics, first of all, the current and long-term interest of all the countries in turning to good account the vast potential of the atom as a lever of economic and social progress.

The unhampered use and development of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy in keeping with each country's national priorities, the ensurance of the free access to nuclear technologies, materials and plants on equitable terms, needed for peaceful purposes, SCINTEIA writes, are each state's inalienable rights, inseparable attributes of the sovereign right to economic and social development, nobody can or must encroach upon under any pretext.

Despite all this, the paper goes on, the peaceful use of the nuclear energy at the level of its huge potential and particularly nuclear energetics and international cooperation in that field is still encountering a series of difficulties, which affect the efforts of the developing countries and of all states in that field, ultimately bearing negatively upon those who make these difficulties. That is why, more than ever before, the promotion of a mutually advantageous interantional cooperation is required, grounded on generally acceptable principles, of a nature to help the efforts of each country and of the developing countries in particular, so that the peaceful applications of nuclear energy should turn effectively into a broadly accessible asset, at hand for all peoples.

After pointing to the fruitful balance sheet of the last quarter of a century regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy SCINTEIA points out: Obviously, the list of the peaceful applications of atomic energy would have been longer if all the material and intellectual resources in this domain had been exclusively used to that purpose, if the use of atom to military ends, for the manufacture of mass destruction weapons had been definitely eradicated. It can be said that the unfolding of the IAEA conference more conspicuously pointed to the stringent need to pass to nuclear disarmament, essential prerequisite of mankind's peace and general progress.

Drawing the fruitful balance sheet of the IAEA activities, the jubilean session of the general conference also pointed to a series of shortcomings and deficiencies of the agency, an outcome of the specific conditions when the agency was founded and which should be improved in the next stage, according to the new realities of the contemporary world.

Now, when the organization is in the second quarter of century of its existence, it is high time for IAEA, in the light of the accumulated experience, in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the member states and with the positive tendencies making their way in the world, to make increased efforts for the precise fulfillment of its responsibilities, as written down in its statute, for the building of a new international economic order, of better and juster world, where all the peoples should benefit by the peaceful valences of the atom and nobody should any longer be threatened by the terrifying force, of the nuclear destruction.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU061928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York (AGERPRES) 6/10/82 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Evoking the visit he has paid this year to Romania and the talks he had on the occasion with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the UN secretary general asked that the Romanian head of state be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes alongside his high appreciation of the interest the president shows in the activities of the United Nations, in enhancing the role of the organization in the international life.

During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on the main international issues on the agenda of the present UN General Assembly, stressing the need for all possibilities at hand of the organization to be used in view of improving the international political climate, of a renunciation of force, and of solving politically, through negotiations, all the international problems, to the interest of all peoples. In the spirit of the Bucharest talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the UN secretary general was informed of Romania's initiatives at the present session of the General Assembly, concerning a strong commitment of the organization to the implementation of disarmament and the observance of the principles of international law, to the passage to building a new international economic order. There was highlighted particularly the importance of Romania's initiative concerning the enhancement of the UN role in the peaceful settlement of the interstate differences.

The Romanian foreign minister also met Imre Hollai, president of the current session of the General Assembly.

Other Foreign Ministers

AU061931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York (AGERPRES) 06/10/1982 -- While attending proceedings of current UN General Assembly Romania's foreign minister had interviews with the foreign ministers of Algeria, Argentina, People's China, West Germany, India, Iceland, Israel, Morocco, Syria and Turkey.

The interviews occasioned examination of problems related to the development of bilateral relations, particularly to giving an impetus to the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the respective countries.

During the talks special attention was paid to solving all existing interstate conflicts by political means, by negotiations, in view of preventing the emergence of new conflicts and military confrontations. In the context the sides highlighted the need for political and diplomatic efforts to be intensified setting out from the suggestions worked out of late, for achieving a global, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

During the talks with European foreign ministers special stress was laid on the need for the Madrid reunion, when resumed, to proceed in a fruitful, constructive way, to result in the calling of a conference of confidence building and disarmament in Europe, to ensure continuity to the process started in Helsinki.

The sides agreed that during the session of the General Assembly the Romanian delegation and the delegations of the respective states should consult with one another and collaborate so that the present session may make an effective contribution to finding acceptable solutions to the major international problems, to eliminating the factors generating confrontation, to promoting understanding and collaboration among peoples.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED 6 OCTOBER

Prime Minister Dascalescu

AU062025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/10/1982 -- On October 6, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, received Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and economic collaboration established between Romania and Cuba, with emphasis on the continuously ascending course of those relations.

Likewise, stress was laid on the broad possibilities the two countries' economies offer for the further expansion and diversification of manysided economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two friendly countries, for the development of cooperation in production and of commerical exchanges, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Minister Patan

AU062010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/10/1982 -- On October 4, Ion Patan, minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Cuban intergovernmental commission of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, had an interview with Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba.

The two ministers analyzed on the occasion the stage of the bilateral economic relations and the way in which the decisions made at the last session of the joint commission were implemented.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS GREEK ENERGY MINISTER

AU062009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/10/1982 -- On October 6, Gheorghe Petresou, deputy prime minister of Romania, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Hellenic governmental commissions of economic, industrial and technical cooperation, received Evangelos Kouloumbis, minister of energy and natural resources of the Hellenic Republic, now visiting Romania.

On the occasion satisfaction was expressed at the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece, which, in keeping with the top-level understandings and resolutions, witness a continuously ascending course. Likewise, questions were approached of the expansion and diversification of economic and technical cooperation, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of understanding and progress in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

In that framework, new ways and means were analyzed of developing the mutually advantageous collaboration in the field of mines, geology, oil, machine building, electronics and in other spheres of activity.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CAMEROON-- Yaounde (AGERPRES) 1/10/1982 -- In behalf of the president of the United Republic of Cameroon, the country's Prime Minister Paul Biya received Romanian Ambassador in Yaounde Porfir Negrea on a farewell call. On the occasion the sides noted with satisfaction the ascending evolution of the relations between the two countries that were given a strong impetus by the Bucharest interviews and talks between presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo. The sides also highlighted possibilities of development and diversification of the bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and trade fields. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 2 Oct 82 AU]

CZECH INDUSTRY MINISTER -- Bucharest AGERPRES 02/10/1982 -- Gheorghe Caranfil, Romanian minister of chemical industry, met with Miroslav Kapoun, minister for industry of the Czech Socialist Republic. On the occasion an analysis was made with a view to finding new possibilities for the increase of the exchanges of products as well as for the expansion of cooperation to mutual benefits. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 2 Oct 82 AU]

OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

Stambolic Greets Honecker

LD061800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- In connection with the anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, with cordial felicitations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of the GDR and for fresh attainments in the socialist construction of this country.

Planinc Telegrams Stoph

LD061814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- In connection with the state anniversary of the GDR, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in her own name, has sent cordial greetings and best wishes for the further all-round prosperity of the friendly people of the GDR, to Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

PLANINC SALUTES KOHL ON ELECTION IN FRG

LD061730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc has sent Helmut Kohl a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of his election to the post of the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The telegram underlined sustained interest in stable and comprehensive development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of equality and mutual respect and benefit.

TANJUG NOTES USSR CAUTION IN TALKS WITH PRC

AU061142 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Although it pins its hopes in the resumption of a dialogue with Beijing, for the time being Moscow has not even reported the news that its chief negotiator Leonid Ilichev has departed for the PRC.

Caution on the part of the Soviet side is usual in similar undertakings, while on this occasion it has even been increased by Moscow's experience in the preceding talks and the frequently unsuccessful efforts to begin the talks at all.

Foreign observers believe that this silence may persist until the dialogue in Beijing results in the first, even the smallest positive agreement between the two sides on the ways and means for discussing the Soviet-Chinese dispute, which has lasted two decades.

BELGRADE SEES PROGRESS IN SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU062052 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The more and more frequent calls from Moscow and Beijing to repair mutual relations indicate a possibility of a faster Sino-Soviet rapprochement than expected. Radivoj Rabrenovic reports from Moscow:

It has been believed and sometimes said in Moscow for a long time that the Soviet-Chinese rapprochement will come about sooner or later, regardless of the state of these relations at the moment. Nevertheless, even the biggest optimists have not expected that this would happen before the middle or at least the beginning of the coming decade.

However, on the way to the normalization of these relations, more has happened in the past 6 months than in the preceding 6 years. The first open call to Beijing was made by Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent half a year ago. The head of the Soviet state and party then renewed it in Baku and again now, during Brezhnev's meeting with Truong Chinh, chairman of the Vietnamese State Council. A reliable sign that something is happening between Moscow and Beijing was seen in the caution with which the recent Chinese party congress was followed in Moscow and in the invitation to Ilichev to visit Beijing as a guest of the Chinese Government and not of the Soviet Embassy, and to have talks on the beginning of a new round of Soviet-Chinese negotiations on normalization of relations.

Although the Soviet calls to Beijing tend here to be interpreted as showing Moscow's desire for a wider detente, especially in Southeast Asia, much of Moscow's behavior is subordinated to direct Soviet-Chinese relations. Thus, for instance, much attention has been paid here to Vietnam in the past few months and a visit by the chairman of the SRV State Council to Moscow was forthcoming, but the Sino-Vietnamese border incidents received no publicity here. This means that this side has endeavored not to undermine the beginning of a slow mutual understanding in any way.

One can also get this impression from Leonid Brezhnev's and Truong Chinh's toasts. While the Vietnamese chairman of the State Council in his toast first uttered accusations against China's behavior and then himself advocated the establishment of normal relations with the big neighbor, Leonid Brezhnev said that concerning relations with the PRC, Moscow has only one opinion, and that is normalization of relations, good-neighborliness and friendship. He also said that this is not easy to attain considering the burden of the past which weighs on these relations, but it is possible to attain it, and Moscow, in any case, is in favor.

The commentators here find this an occasion for writing extensively about a new era in Sino-Soviet relations, although it is clear to everybody that the Soviet-Chinese rapprochement will not be fast or spectacular.

LATEST 'TACTIC' OF 'TIRANA REGIME' DECRIED

LD070136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (TANJUG) -- The leadership of the Tirana regime and the Albanian press continue to increasing frequently lay claim to parts of Yugoslav territory, operating with such absurd notions as "Albanian regions in Yugoslavia."

One the latest examples of these gross assaults on Yugoslavia's territorial integrity was a recent call by Ramiz Alia, a close associate of the head of the Albanian regime Enver Hoxha, to Yugoslav citizens of Albanian nationality in the province of Kosovo, to "rebel" against the Yugoslav leadership.

Tirana's official historians and its propaganda machine do not cease claiming that this or that region was "unjustly taken away" from Albania and "given" to Yugoslavia.

Recently Tirana Radio called the 1876 struggle of the then-Montenegrin army for the liberation of the Montenegrin towns of Plav and Gusinje from Turkish invaders (whose forces included a number of Albanian companies) an "occupation".

The well-known tactic of denying everything which indubitably speaks of the southern Slav cultural, historical and ethnic characteristics of certain regions was recently again employed by the official Albanian newspaper BASHKIMI. The paper simply concocted "a finding" that the mediaeval fortress built [word indistinct] Serbian Prince Balsic in the Yugoslav town of Ulcinj, southern Adriatic coast, was of "Illyrian", that is, Albanian origin.

In what was an unprecedented event in international practice, the Albanian postal administration recently issued a series of postage stamps featuring the mediaeval Serbian capital of Prizren, the famous Rugovo Gorge and other parts of Yugoslavia, making no mention that Yugoslav towns and regions are actually involved.

Albania's intention is plain -- to try to convince the world that these towns and regions are Albanian.

From the floor of the recent congress of the Albanian Youth organization and doubtlessly with the approval of Enver Hoxha, last year's anti-Yugoslav disorders staged by Albanian chauvinists and irredentists in Kosovo were described as actions "of great patriotic spirit".

The congress leadership, namely the Tirana regime, added to this gross attempt at undermining Yugoslavia's sovereignty a demand for "taking up the defense" of Albanian "brothers and sisters" in the Yugoslav republics of Macedonia and Montenegro and the province of Kosovo.

ALBANIAN INVASION SEEN 'VEILED IN MYSTERY'

AU051732 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- No details have been released in Tirana in connection with the offical assertion that a "gang of criminals" landed on the Albanian coast and that it had been liquidated "in a 5-hour fight" early in the morning of 26 September. While Albania has kept silent since this first annoucement, the press in several European countries continues to deal with this "incident," believing, for the most part, that it remains veiled in mystery.

Leka I, son of the overthrown Albanian King Zog, who does not renounce his royal pretensions, has also made himself heard. He told Paris FRANCE-SOIR that the group which attempted the landing belonged to his "national liberation army" and that Xh. Mustafa is a "commander of one of its units." In a further interview with AFP, he withdrew his statement without explanation that they were "his men." However, in both interviews, the "pretender to the Albanian throne" stated that he wanted a "free and independent Albania" which would embrace -- as he stated -- not only the territory of Kosovo but also that of Macedonia and Montenegro which is "inhabited by Albanians." The borders of his "great Albania" coincide with the strivings of the modern "Marxist-Leninist" and irredentists in Tirana and elsewhere.

"A mystery continues to veil the affair," is the basic conclusion of the newspapers and news agencies appraising the "landing." Foreign news agencies report that Albanian diplomats in Vienna identified Mustafa as a "well-known criminal" who emigrated in 1944, but "King" Leka presented him as a man in his forties. West European "experts on Albania," it is reported, have stated that "they have never heard of him," and that it is difficult to assume that a "war time emigre," an old man by now, could be the commander of a group in a landing operation.

French information media express caution and bewilderment at Tirana's official version and are more or less unanimous in their assessment that "something is happening" in Albania and that the struggle for power "has not ended." Paris LE MONDE says that "the only certain thing is that the affair broke out in an increasingly murky Albanian political climate following Shehu's 'suicide.'"

Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA believes that the landing could be ascribed to certain internal political requirements and to "Enver Hoxha's need for a noisy excuse so that he may begin a campaign against actual and imaginary adversaries." Many newspapers therefore have not dropped the thesis that the "affair has been staged by the Albanian intelligence service." In this context, the press recalls the many earlier purges and liquidations carried out in Albania from Kochi Xoxe (1949) to Mehmet Shehu last December.

MOJSOV CONTINUES ACTIVITIES AT UNITED NATIONS

Talks With USSR's Gromyko

LD061654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 6 Oct 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko exchanged views here last night (Tuesday) on the international political and economic situation and on the efforts which are being made to ensure peace, security, disarmament and equal cooperation in the world. Some main questions on the agenda of the current, 37th regular session of the General Assembly, at which Lazar Mojsov and Andrey Gromyko head their countries' delegations' here also touched at the talks. Focuses of crisis in the Middle East and in southern Africa were especially discussed. Great attention was paid to the efforts for the relaxation of tension in the world and to measures toward disarmament.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov informed Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on activities of the non-aligned countries, and especially on the decision to hold the seventh summit in Delhi, as well as on preparations for that summit which are being carried out by the non-aligned countries. The Yugoslav and Soviet foreign minister also discussed relations and cooperation between the two countries, noting with satisfaction that cooperation develops favourably.

Meets With Various Leaders

LD061702 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York, Oct 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov met here, at U.N. headquarters in New York, today, on Wednesday, Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, foreign ministers of the USSR, of the German Democratic Republic, and of Argentina, Andrey Gromyko, Oskar Fischer, and Juan Aguirre Lanari respectively. He also met Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi. At these meetings current international problems were discussed, especially those connected with the General Assembly's current session, as well as the development of relations between Yugoslavia and those countries.

Speaks on East-West Relations

LD062250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 6 Oct. (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between European countries, which has always played a significant role in establishing a positive climate in international relations not only in Europe but also in the world in general, assumes particular significance in the present very difficult world economic situation in which the economic recession is growing stronger and stronger and unemployment is increasing. This assessment was voiced by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in a speech before the U.S. Institute for the Study of East-West Relations on the theme "East-West Economic Relations in the Eighties."

Mojsov also spoke about the development of East-West economic relations in various periods since the end of World War II and said that political tension had always led to a degree of reduction of East-West economic relations and the other way round, noting that the current situation in East-West relations is similar to that in the first half of the fifties, which were dominated by the cold war.

Speaking about the West's economic sanctions against the East, which were motivated by political reasons, Mojsov noted that differences of views had also emerged between the United States and Western Europe with regard to the timeliness of such sanctions and to the entire strategy of relations with the USSR and other East European countries.

"The latest exacerbation in East-West relations," Mojsov said, "has slowed down trade between them. There has been a pause at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in the global talks and there is also the failure of the most recent session of the European Economic Commission. All this clearly proves that in the conditions of exacerbated bloc confrontation, East-West relations are pushed to the sidelines and the developing countries feel that in the final analysis it is they who get hurt by the whole of this conflict."

He stressed in this context that restrictions imposed on European cooperation cannot resolve political problems, while intensification of such cooperation can, on the contrary, make a positive contribution to the relaxation of tension and to the promotion of peace and security in the world.

Assessing the prospects of the development of East-West economic relations, the federal secretary emphasized that the development of these relations in future years will depend primarily on the development of the global political situation and the readiness of the two superpowers to overcome confrontation and start on the path of negotiation and cooperation. He added that this development will also depend to a great extent on the ability of the economies of the socialist countries to improve their (?export structures) and on the trading policy of Western countries and the openness of their market.

Referring to the place, position and role of Yugoslavia in the context of topical relations between East and West, the federal secretary said that as a nonbloc, nonaligned and independent country Yugoslavia does not belong to a category outlined above [word indistinct] between East and West. It has its own specific paths of internal development based on self-management and the above description of the development of economic and trade relations between East and West does not relate to Yugoslavia.

We are in favor of developing and promoting [words indistinct] economic cooperation with both Eastern and Western countries on an equitable basis without any kinds of conditions, Mojsov emphasized, adding that "Yugoslavia's policy is one of open doors and of creating comprehensive possibilities with a view to contributing to overcoming the existing bloc division in Europe and to promoting international cooperation in general by promoting economic cooperation with all regions and countries."

"We consider that economic relations can serve as an important means of bringing countries and peoples closer together, as well as of alleviating political tension and the danger of war. The unhindered circulation of [words indistinct] capital and ideas will contribute to expanding the limits of economic relations in the world and will (?have a positive effect on) and improve [word indistinct] in (?international relations) and strengthening peace and security in the world," Mojsov said, adding that economic relations cannot long remain dependent on the (?bloc) strategy of the division of Europe. He also expressed the hope that "the frayed seams of inter-European economic linking will at least be patched up again so that Europe as a whole can look forward to a future in conditions of peace and security for all European peoples."

"I am convinced that the future belongs to such a Europe and that finally [words indistinct] the peoples and countries of Europe will base their relations on the equitable bases of a new and (?more just) system of international relations," Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in conclusion.

SERBIAN LC CC DISCUSSES STABILIZATION PLAN

LD062130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- By virtue of many of its features, the present medium-term plan does not offer the possibilities to implement the policy of economic stabilization but feeds unrealistic ambitions and appetites. This is why the decision to change the plan is a very important political decision and the formulation of the ideopolitical foundations for the 1983 economic policy resolution is the first step in that direction. This enjoins on us that at the session today we should measure as realistically as possible the progress we can make next year in the field of stabilization.

With these words Dusan Ckrebic, president of the League of Communists of Serbia [LCS] Central Committee, pointed out the basic task of the Central Committee session today which is discussing the ideopolitical foundations of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia next year and the preparations for changes to the medium-term plan during the period ending in 1985. The LCS Central Committee session today also includes on its agenda draft stands concerning the League of Communists tasks in the struggle for constitutionality, legality and socialist morality.

Having stressed that all other tasks and commitments must be subordinated to the implementation of stabilization, Ckrebic recalled the League of Communists congresses, the third session of the LCY Central Committee and the previous session of the LCS Central Committee and noted that global and concrete orientations are also present in the League of Communists with the result that responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policy is now becoming a central ideological and political issue, especially because many difficulties are, to a very great extent, an expression of the absence of quite specific responsibility and since it has become customary in recent years to keep repeating the resolutions and the conclusions and not carry out the tasks.

Today, we must indicate the paths of our more efficient development in keeping with our objective situation and with the opportunities at our disposal, Ckrebic stressed, and explained in a concrete way the claim that an increase in the gap between the agreed objectives and actual economic and social trends must not be allowed to occur.

In this connection the president of the LCS Central Committee stressed, among other things, that the League of Communists must fight to ensure that the enormous reserves to increase output, efficiency and rationality of work must be used to the maximum in all environments, and that the right to work must be separated from the right not to work. In this context, higher living and social standards of the workers, gained by harder work, higher productivity and higher output, must not be curtailed by any demagogic measures drowned in averages and in leveling-out processes.

The president of the LCS Central Committee paid significant attention in his introductory report to agriculture stressing that the orientation toward it must be of a firm and long-term nature. He also stressed that support must be given, without the hesitation which is prevalent throughout our country, to the gradual control of price rises, and various forms of pressure for these prices to go up in contradiction to the agreed policy must be opposed. We are advocating a realistic dinar rate of exchange. Uniform stands have to be worked out on the way to establish and maintain a realistic exchange rate and vigorously prevent domestic market trade through foreign currency blackmail. Ckrebic also said that to maintain our country's foreign liquidity is the key task of our economy policy.

The introductory report by the president of the LCS Central Committee also stressed, among other things, that the resolution on our economic policy must envisage measures which will strengthen the economic interest and motivation of the workers and contribute to market operations and to economic legality.

The measures taken so far with regard to reducing investment expenditure in the republic are neither efficient enough nor implemented with adequate resolve. According to Ckrebic, what is alarming is that this kind of conduct is not coming up against powerful resistance from the communists. This is a reliable sign that the investment wave is carrying away League of Communists members too, particularly people in leading positions. With this session of the CC of the LCS, and also as a result of the third session of the LCY Central Committee, common sense and a feeling for the seriousness of the situation must prevail in our ranks. Whoever does not understand and accept this must step aside and surrender his place to others, Ckrebic stressed, adding that the resolution for 1983 must quite concretely outline the measures to narrow the investment front so as to deny any opportunity for local ambitions and political pressure.

This situation requires exceptional efforts and a host of measures in keeping with our self-management system. A decisive turnabout is required; minute improvements and small-scale retouching is not good enough, Dusan Ckrebic stressed at the end of his introductory report at the session today of the LCS Central Committee.

The first speaker in today's discussion, Rados Bojovic, stressed that the necessary change of direction has not been made in the field of export.

Radovan Djurioin called for better exploitation of the potential possibilities for higher export through the joint efforts of the building sector, design organizations and machinery building on the world market, with an orientation toward engineering and other combined activities. Slobodanka Milosevic stressed that the economy of the Nis region is dependent to a considerable extent on import. Nemanja Jovanovic criticized excessive investment spending.

Slobodan Milosevic stressed that a way can be found out of the difficult economic situation, only when goals are defined can one also establish the way of attaining them.

Aleksandar Mirovoc said that from an economic point of view this year has been one of the most difficult years of the postwar period. He stressed that in 1983 conditions for economic activity will be even more difficult and unfavorable.

Milica Vladic spoke about the work experience of the Viskoza enterprise in Loznica. In the current, difficult conditions this enterprise has succeeded in substituting home-produced raw materials for a wide range of imported raw materials.

Zivana Olbina said that it is easy to define priorities in the present difficult conditions, but noted that it is, however, equally important to decide what is not of priority importance and can be subjected to a proportionally far greater burden of restrictions. This can also mean ending a number of unprofitable production lines, abolishing some institutions in the social infrastructure, and so forth.

Branko Mirkovic spoke in particular about the reason for the serious lack of investing in agriculture. He said that this phenomenon has been explained in many ways, but that few of them are correct. Funds intended for investing have primarily been channelled into inadequate reprocessing capacities, while little has been set aside for primary production projects. This policy has also been pursued by commercial banks and it is small wonder that despite all the agreements and political conclusions there is a lack of investments in agriculture.

Petar Kostic stressed that our resolve to repay debts is yielding results. One can also see this from the way our country is referred to in the world as distinct from the "group" of countries whose rehabilitation requires international action.

Radoje Stefanovic spoke at length about the initiative for floating an all-Yugoslav loan for stabilization and pointed out that there should be detailed discussions at the republican level on all the ideopolitical questions in connection with such a loan and that definite attitudes should be adopted.

After the discussion, in which Radisav Stanojevic, Milutin Milosevic, Nikola Sainovic, Dr Slobodan Radomani and Predrag Cuckic also took part, the committee adopted its conclusions on the ideopolitical foundations of the republic's socioeconomic development next year and on the preparations for the changing of the medium-term development plan.

The conclusions, which were extensively explained and corroborated by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the LCS Central Committee, stress, among other things, that a responsible attitude to the tasks set must be one of the basic criteria in assessing the work of communists, especially those in leading offices in sociopolitical communities and organizations. The question of material and political responsibility for carrying out the agreed policy must become extremely topical in every workpost and must apply to all who make mistakes or who are guilty of omission, regardless of whether they are individuals or organs in organizations of associated labor, communes, provinces, repubics or the federation. The concrete tasks defined in the resolution, the conclusions stress, must become the basis of differentiation in the League of Communists and in the whole of society.

During the remainder of its session the Central Committee also discussed and adopted attitudes on the LCS tasks in the struggle for respect for the Constitution and the law and for socialist ethics. Bogdan Trifunovic, member of the LCS Central Committee Presidium, explained the attitudes proposed by the LCS Central Committee Presidium. He stressed that the struggle for greater respect for the Constitution and the law and for socialist ethics is exceptionally important socially and politically. The intensification of conscious socialist action in this direction will ensure greater success in suppressing various forms of misuse and illegal phenomena and will increase the responsibility of all holders of public office. To ensure the success of this action the League of Communists has to promote the work of the delegate system as a whole and of every one of its institutions and parts individually. The attitudes lay particular stress on the duty of the appropriate state and other organs to be more resolute and efficient in prosecuting those who commit such criminal offences as the appropriation of social property, misuse, and so forth.

The League of Communists, Trifunovic stressed, must man a ceaselessly open front of struggle for the law and for socialist ethics and must not tolerate any violation of them, especially if the perpetrators are communists.

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